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PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXI NO. 165 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

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# MAJORITY AGAIN STRESS NEED OF CALLING OFF C. D.

## Out Of The Gloaming.

"The Civil Disobedience movement was started again from January 4th 1932, during the early hours of which date M. K. Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel were arrested and sent to the Yeravda Jail" writes the Police Commissioner of Bombay, in his annual report for 1932.

* * * *

Sir Patrick must be economising either in the use of courtesy or words, when he denies even a common "Mr" to a man universally acknowleged to be one of the great men of the world, though he may be a mere Indian to the Police Knight.

* * * *

To the Bombay Police he must be No. so and so of either Yeravda or the C.I.D. index. Every Indian leader of note, though known to the world by his name and fame, is recognised by the Police by a number.

* * * *

Now that the future Governors are to be C.I.D. experts, vide Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir Malcolm Hailey, are to take these C.I.D. agents under their protecting wing they can snap their fingers not only at all Indians, but even at Ministers.

* * * *

We really think sergeants and sepoys should have direct access to the Governor to safeguard their posttions. Our own brainwave!

The Indianisation of the Army is proceeding at a very furious pace and for the safety of India we muust ask the Army Department not to be in such indecent hurry.

* * * *

A Simla communique says that, while normally 15 Army cadets and 15 cadets in open competition were sent to the Military Academy, they have actually decided to increase the number by one each to replace those who have left without completing their course! This is really a desperate step.

* * * *

"These replacements are made in order to avoid delay in Indianisation," states the same communique! And yet they are accusing the Commander-in-Chief of being unsympathetic to Indianisation!

* * * *

"A point of order was raised regarding the invitations sent to non-Congressmen, namely, Messrs. Shastri, Kelkar and Birla. Mr. Kelkar, who was the only one present, retorted that he had not ceased to be a Congressman."

It is understood that Sir Shanmugam Chetty and Sir Sankaran Nair have sent congratulatory messages to Mr. Kelkar, on the bold stand he has taken to vindicate his 'Birthright."

* * * *

'Replying to the latter's (Mr. Meherali's) objection, Mr. Kelkar observed that when Mr. Meherali was in jail, Gandhiji went to England to attend the Round Table Conference. Similarly he (Mr. Kelkar) went to England when Mahatmaji was in jail He was, therefore, as good a Congressman as Gandhiji."

Perfect logic!

* * * *

The Orphan from Allahabad and the Sage of Thakurdwar went to England to attend the Round Table Conferences when both Meherali and Mahatmaji were in jail, so they are as good Congressmen as Gandhiji and Meherali Q.E.D.

* * * *

"Sir Samuel Hoare thought that provided common sense was exercised on both sides, a Governor would discuss the situation with his Minister, possibly with the whole Cabinet."

But this asking a little too much. There might be commonsense on one side or the other, but on both sdes at once—well hardly! The law of averages is against it.

* * * *

The Commons unanimously voted for the continuation of the W.E.C. after Mr. Neville Chamberlain had denied that the Exchange Equalisation Fund was being used to depress British currency, and that it was used solely to counteract fluctuations, due to abnormal speculations! Is'nt he a boy?

* * * *

And yet the whole British Press is in full cry after Mr. Roosevelt because he is bringing the dollar in parity with the pound sterling, before it was specially depreciated. And still they are wondering why the U. S. A. looks on the W. E. C. with suspicion!

# Minority Urge Continuance Lest Congressmen's Position Should Be "Worse Than That Of Liberals"

## ANSARI SUGGESTS WIDE PROPAGANDA FOR SWADESHI

### Spirit Of Despondency Has Got In, Says Kamaladevi And Urges Proper Approaching Of Masses

Smti. Hansa Mehta Says Country Is Not Prepared For Continuance Recalling Bombay's Grand Stand In Fight, She Exhorts Adoption Of Constructive Programme.

*( From Our Special Representative )*

*POONA, July 13.*

*The section which favoured continuance of the movement also gave expression to their views at today's Conference. Most of them who spoke for continuance admitted that the movement was at its lowest ebb at present. They supported continuance because abandonment would mean loss of prestige.*

*It appears that a forcible speech for the continuance of the movement was made by a Sindhi gentleman who is stated to have said that the position of Congress after abandonment would be worse than that of Liberals.*

*An ex-President of Bombay War Council made a very bold speech for complete withdrawal of Civil Disobedience.*

Exactly at 1 p.m. the Congress Leaders' Conference met at the Tilak Mandir, under the chairmanship of Mr. Aney. To-day's attendance was a little lesser than that of yesterday. The first speaker was Professor Ranga of Madras who is reported to have said that though everyone believed in the efficacy of the C. D. O. the country at present was not prepared any more for continuing it.

**DR. ANSARI'S LETTER.**

Next, a letter addressed to Gandhiji by Dr. M. A. Ansari was read out, by Mr. Satyamurthi. The letter, which was lengthy one, is reported to have contained Dr. Ansari's considered views regarding the movement. He in the letter is stated to have made clear the case for abandonment of C. D. O. He was of opinion that though the movement had not completely died, it could not be continued in its present condition. Though he himself did not advocate council entry, he said that those who were anxious to enter councils should be allowed to go into the legislatures.

**DR. ANSARI'S ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMME.**

As an alternative Dr. Ansari is said to have suggested that the propaganda for Swadeshi and Khaddar should be carried on throughout the country.

A prominent member of the Working Committee, speaking next, said that though it could not be said that the movement had failed and stopped, it cannot be stated that it was strong. It was in its weakened state. The C. D. movement should be continued, and the fight must be carried on If there was no fire at least there would be a spark. Abandonment would mean that Congress which had the strongest hold on masses would lose its prestige.

Smti. Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya is reported have agreed with the views expressed by Bombay leaders. Workers all over the country had been working under a great handicap, and whenever a local leader thought out a programme he would have immediately abadon it due to opinion of many that Gandhiji would not like it. There was a spirit of despondency which had set in amongst the workers. The proper approaching of masses would give a very good response. There were many untouched fields of action which could easily be

(Continued on page 7.)

*EARLIER POONA NEWS ON PAGE 12*

## SERIOUS RY. COLLISION IN MYSORE

### Heavy Casualties : Relief Specials Run

The Traffic Manager of the Mysore Railways wires:—

On Tuesday at about 10 p.m. 21 Up-Mixed parted. Between Sivapur and Tarikere stations on Birur-Shimoga branch the rear portion of the train ran back and collided with 17 Up-Mail standing on Tarikere platform, causing damages to the coaches of 21 Up and the engine of 17 Up.

The Agent with heads of departments have left for the spot and all possible medical aid has been arranged.

A later telegram says, up to now one dead body and 13 injured have been extracted from the carriages.

Of these, three more died. After first aid, six of the injured have been sent to Shimoga hospital.—A. P

LATER

The Agent, Mysore Railway, camping at Tarikere wires to the Associated Press:—"At about 22 hours on 11th July due to wet weather the engine of 21 Up mixed train could not haul the full load between Sivapur and Tarikere on the Birur Arasalu section. The train parted and the rear portion, which included passenger coaches, rolled down the long heavy grade into the Tarikere station yard. It there collided with the 17 Up Mail Train standing on the platform. Two bogie and one fourwheeled coaches of the 21 Up mixed were smashed to pieces and the engine of the 17 Up was also badly damaged. Twelve persons were killed and 13 injured and were extracted from the damaged coaches.

Civil and Railway medical officers at Tarikere rendered all possible aid. The District Medical Officer, Shimoga, also motored down to the spot. Three of the injured have subsequently died. Six were removed by train to the District Hospital Shimoga, for treatment.

The other injured were treated for minor injuries at Tarikere. Relief specials were run both from Mysore and Shimoga. The agent and heads of departments arrived promptly and are on the spot. The Senior Government Inspector of Railways will hold an enquiry on 17th July. The loss of life is very much regretted. Through communication was restored by 2 hours on 12th July."—A. P.

## WHITE PAPER & FEDERATION

### Aga Khan Contradicts "Post" Report

LONDON, July 13.

H. H. the Aga Khan, as chairman of the entire British Indian delegation, has authoritatively contradcted the statement in the "Morning Post" that Muslim and Hindu delegates have come to the conclusion that the British Government will be unable to enact, in the next instalment of Indian reforms, the White Paper scheme of Federation and Central Responsibility."—Reuter.

## DAVIS CUP FINAL

### Crawford Beats Austin In European Zone Contest

LONDON, July 13.

At Wimbledon in the final of the Davis Cup, European Zone, Crawford beat Austin 4|6, 6|2, 6|2, 6|3.

Play was delayed for an hour and a half owing rain. Players did not take risks and the umpire appealed for quietness during rallies.

Crawford volleyed well and forced the fight at every point. Austin, with extraordinary dash and speed, was getting back short ones, and played with very great confidence. Twice he footfaulted. Rarely has Austin played with such an amazing dash. He was to-day very different from his form in championships.—Reuter's Special.

## *RAIN INTERFERES WITH COUNTY CRICKET*

LONDON, July 13.

There was rain all over the country. There was no play today in the following matches:—

Essex versus Yorkshire.
Hampshire versus Sussex.
Glamorgan versus Middlesex.
Lancashire versus West Indies.
—Reuter's Special.

## *15 KILLED : 15 INJURED*

### *Toll Of Ry. Collision At Tarikere Station*

MADRAS, July 13.

Latest reports regarring the railway collision at Tarikere station on Mysore Railway show that 15 were killed and 15 injured.—A. P.

## LEADERS DISCUSS ALTERNATIVE PLANS

### Issue Still Hangs In Balance

### Is Mahatma Against Complete Withdrawal Without Arriving At Settlement Honourble To Both Sides ?

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, July 13.

After two days' sittings of the Conference and private discussions of prominent leaders there does not seem to be any change in the situation except that some of those who held definite views before the commencement of the Conference seem to be in confusion regarding the future course of action.

A Leaders' "Sub-Conference," including members of the Working Committee, which has been sitting both morning and evenings since yesterday has not come to any definite decision.

The members have been discussing possible ways out of the present situation. The different proposals which were submitted to the Conference, it is understood, were discussed but so far they have not come to any agreed solution.

It is understood that this evening a proposal agreeable to all present, including Gandhiji, had been practically accepted as the future course of action when a serious flaw was discovered and the proposal was dropped.

The alternative courses that are occupying the serious attention of the leaders are (1) complete withdrawal of C. D. O.; (2) immediate resumption; (3) further suspension and (4) conditional withdrawal and continuance, of the movement on a modified scale.

It is reported that Gandhiji is against complete withdrawal without arriving at a settlement honourable to both sides. There is a belief in the ranks of the "No-changers" that if some feasible proposition which would not necessitate continuance of the movement is discovered before tomorrow by one o'clock Gandhiji's speech may be for resumption.

In this matter the decision that will be arrived at, it is stated, will be, as far as possible, unanimous as far as the leaders meeting at Parnakuti is concerned.

## RESTORING SILVER VALUE

### Senator Pittman's Suggestion

### CALL TO NATIONS

### Means To Prevent Flooding Of Market

LONDON, July 13.

Substitution of silver coinage for low-value-paper money, discouragement of imposition of further import duties, and a reduction or abolition of those at present existnig, as circumstances permit, are among the steps to restore the value of silver, suggested in a resolution submitted to the Silver Sub-Committee of the World Economic Conference by Senator Pittman, on behalf of the United States delegation.

The resolution, which is in substitution for the one submitted to the opening day's conference, calls on the nations represented at the World Ecoomic Conference to agree to these steps, and urges them to consider, in conjunction with the Central Banks, the possibility of using silver for a portion of their legal reserves.

Dealing with the means to prevent the flooding of the market, the resolution calls on all Governments, except the Governments of India and Spain, to agree not to sell silver from demonetised coins before 1st January, 1938.

Exceptions are admitted in the case of India and Spain, in view of their large stocks, which they may deem advisable to try to sell; but the resolution urges effort to reach an agreement between these two Governments and the Governments of large producing countries by which the maximum of such sales shall be determined, and their amounts be substantially offset by silver-producing countries purchasing silver to be used either for coinage purposes (either for coinage or currency reserves) or for retention for the duration of the agreement.—Reuter.

## LATEST NEWS

BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENTS.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 13.

Negotiations for British trade agreements with the Argentine and Finland are proceeding, which affect cotton textiles, were announced by Mr. Runciman in the House of Commons.

INDIA OFFICE ESTIMATES.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 13.

India Office estimates will be debated on 17th July.

AIR ARMADA RESUMES FLIGHT

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 13.

Cartwright (Labrador). General Balbo's air armada resumed flight for the 75 mile stage to Shediac, New Brunswick. Thereafter two stages remain complete 6065 miles' flight from Italy, namely, Shediac to Montreal, thence to Chicago.

RELEASED BY CAPTORS.

(Special Cable.)

CHICAGO, July 13.

Unshaven, tired-looking Jacob Factor entered the police station at Legrenge suburb and told the police he was released by captors nearby the train-terminus. He would not say whether ransom was paid, but it is believed 200,000 dollars were paid by Factor's family.

CHANGE IN MAHATMA'S VIEW POINT.

POONA, July 13.

According to well-informed circles while a few days back Gandhiji was opposed to total and unconditional withdrawal of Civil Disobedience, to-day as a result of his discussions with various leaders a change in his viewpoint seems to have taken places, but doubts are entertained whether he will agree to giving up Civil Disobedience altogether.—A. P.

*STOP PRESS ON PAGE 8.*

# TABULATED ADLETS

## 1 Anna Per Word.

## Minimum Re. 1

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted a Matric S.T.C** knowing Athletics and Gujarati. 5 years' experience is necessary. Apply with testimonials, and minimum pay to, The Secretary, Jain A. V. School, Bagvada, Post. Udvada, R.S. (896).

**Wanted for an Indian Life Office** part or full time District Inspectors for Bombay City and Suburbs, Kolaba, Nasik, Khandesh Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, N. Canara, Gujarat and Kathiawar and Nizams Dominion. Salary Rs. 75 and T. A. Rs. 25 with liberal commission. Well connected men able to influence good business need apply in detail to Box 895, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted Spinning Masters** for day and night shifts having practical experience in erection of machineries, fine count spinning and spinning calculations. Apply stating experience and terms to Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore. (869).

### 13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

**Hindu Restaurant—Large up-to-date** premises in Medows Street, excellent situation. Apply Box No. 124, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

**Wanted a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon,** pay starting from Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters. Private practice allowed outside duty hours. Only those with experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Sohrab S. Antia, Major, Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior Government (6948).

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

**A Reminder.** Senior Cambridge Examination Dec. 1933. Candidates should see the undersigned at once (morning 8-10 evening 5-30 to 8-30) with leaving certificate of the last school attended H. Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane Kalbadevi. (893).

### 73. AGENTS WANTED.

**Wanted immediately** able Agents in every unrepresented District on pay or commission basis for our "Eucalypta" best Eucatyptus Oil. Apply to:—New Oriental Trading Co., Kurla, Bombay. (897).

### 74. AGENCIES WANTED

**Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions,** particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

### 154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed** Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

## The Vulcan Insurance Company, Ltd.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 24th July, 1933, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ended 31st December, 1932.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year 1933 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 10th July to the 30th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.
6945

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR THE POST OF A MANAGER FOR LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that A Land Mortgage Bank has been organised in Baroda Raj. A Manager for its work is to be appointed. Those who have experience of this work should apply with testimonials. Preference will be given to those who have passed B. Com Examination with experience of work. His monthly pay will be Rs. 50 (fifty). Applications should be sent to the Registrar of the Co-operative Department, Kothi Offices, Baroda within 15 days from the publication of this notice.

MANIBHAI VASANJI DESAI,
Chairman,
Managing Board.
Baroda, 11-7-33.
6944

## Public Notice

### Notice To Special And Common Jurors

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday the 14th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 17th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 13th July 1933.
6949.

### NOTICE

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE ADVISED that the Resolution to reduce the Capital of the above Company by a cash Repayment to Preference Shareholders of Rs. 5 per share was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 19th day of June, 1933, and confirmed as a Special Resolution at a further Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 5th day of July, 1933.

In view of the above it is essential that both Preference and Ordinary Shareholders should send their Certificates forthwith to the Company for the Reduction of Capital to be enfaced thereon.

By Order of the Board,
F. W. RICHINGS,
Secretary.
Hultsdorf Mills,
P. O. Box 281, Colombo.
8th July, 1933.
6943

## Legal Notices

### Notice Of Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DADA CURRIM has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

FIRST:—ALL THAT piece of land containing an area of Two hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts situate, on and being part of the Sydenham Road Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North by Plot No. 50 of the said Estate, on the East by Memonwada Road on the South-West by the property secondly hereinafter described and on the North West by Plot No. 50 aforesaid AND SECONDLY ALL THAT piece of land, containing an area of One hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts situate on and being part of the said Sydenham Road Estate in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by the property first hereinbefore described on the South-East by the junction of Memonwada Road, and Sydenham Road on the South-West by Sydenham Road, aforesaid and on the North-West by Plot No 50 aforesaid WHICH said two pieces of land, contain an aggregate area of four hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts and together comprise Plot No. 51 of the said Sydenham Road Estate and form a portion of land bearing New Survey No. 1307 and bear Cadastral Survey No. 3/1194, Mandvi Division, TOGETHER with the building on the pieces of land first and secondly hereinbefore described consisting partly of a ground floor, partly of ground floor and four upper floors, partly of an arcade and four upper floors, and partly of an arcade and five upper floors WHICH said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor or his under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 684, 685, 686, 687, 688 (1), 688(2) Street Nos. 272-274, 276-278, 280-282, 284-286, 288-292, and 292a.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1933.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys
6446

## Legal Notices

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HAMABAI JEHANGIR KAIKHUSHROO MEHTA, of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K. Hamam Street, Fort. Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THOSE three pieces of leasehold land, made into one together with the dwelling house known as Taher Building, standing thereon situate at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1326.11 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1148 of Girgaum Division and on the North by a private road, on the East by the Tapia Buildings, on the South partly by the property of Dhondu Raghunath Dafley, partly by the property of Hassam Joosub Adenwalla and partly by the property of Maneckji Khurshedji Bhathena, and on the West by Powvala Road and which said piece of land was formerly registered along with other property by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/7371 and 1/7384 and the buildings thereon known as "Taher Building" are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 2062 (23-28), Street Nos. 11-19.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1933.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6940

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EAI HAMABAI JEHANGIR KAIKHUSHROO MEHTA, JEHANGIR KAIKHUSHROO MEHTA and NASARWANJI HORMUSJI SETHNA of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14-K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THOSE three pieces of leasehold land now made into one together with the dwelling house known as Abbas Building, standing thereon situate at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1201.66 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1149 of Girgaum Division and bounded, on the North by the property of Rustom Sorabji Powvala and another, on the East by Tapia Buildings, on the South by a private road and on the West by the property of Vithaldas Gopaldas and which said piece of land was formerly registered along with other land by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1/7371 and 1/7384 and the buildings thereon known as "Abbas Building" are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D No. 2062 (17-22) and Street Nos. 12-20.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1933.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6942

**HYDROCELE** Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI B.A., Kandirapara (Bengal).

## AUCTION SALES

### GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24987.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP AT G. I. P. RLY. MECHANICAL STORES. DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Rly., (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at the above place on FRIDAY, 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) lots of non-ferrous scrap including bell metal scrap, brass scrap constg. of tubes and cut pieces, borings No. 1 and 2 quality copper scrap constg. of strips, tubes, utensils, tanks with brass and iron fittings, borings, white metal scrap constg. of ingots, bottings No. 1 and 2 quality, etc., Deposit:—15 per cent.

GANDHI & Co.

**The CARLTON**

THE BIG GARDEN SPOT
THE LAST DAY!
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Don't miss this last opportunity to see the greatest jungle thriller on the screen!

**"NAGANA"**

with
TALA BIRELL
MELVYN DOUGLAS

FROM TO-MORROW
CHARLES FARELL
JANET GAYNOR
more adorable than ever
in
"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

**N. Y. K. LINE**

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | T. | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Tottori Maru | 5973 | 3 July | 14 July |
| Haruna Maru | 10,500 | .. @ | 25 July |
| *Bengal Maru | 5396 | 18 July | 2 August |
| Katori Maru | 10000 | .....@ | 8 August |
| x Tango Maru | 6893. | 30 July. | 13 August. |
| Kashima Maru | 10000 | ... | †22 Aug. |
| *Tokiwa Maru | 6972 | 16 Aug | 2 Sept |
| Yasukuni Maru | 12000 | ... | †2 Sept |

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers. | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Suwa Maru | 10700 | 20 July | 7 Aug. |
| Fushimi Maru | 11000 | 3 Aug | 21 Aug |

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chichibu Maru | 17000 | 2 Aug. |
| Tatsuta Maru | 17000 | 16 Aug |

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hiye Maru | 11600 | 31 July |
| Helan Maru | 11600 | 14 Aug. |

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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Hilarious Comedy with thrilling Aviation Stunts

**SKY DEVILS**

*United Artists Super*

Last 2 Shows : 6-30 and 10 p. m.

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Dhobi Talao. Tel. 22666.

His Wife left him in a quarrelsome mood, so His Pretty Secretary posed as his Wife at the reception to his Boss

*SEE THE MOST AMUSING COMPLICATIONS THAT FOLLOW*

**JACK BUCHANAN**

Gifted Comedian and Singer.
Now watch for his brightest and most delightful offering

**"Yes, Mr. Brown"**

BREEZY MUSICAL COMEDY
that will sweep you off your feet.
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*3rd MEMORABLE WEEK*

**AFZAL**

or "HOOR-E-HAREM"

Director: M. BHAVNANI.

An Exquisite Oriental Phantasy
A Brilliant Musical Extravaganza
Full of Laughs and Giggles

*NOBODY SHOULD MISS IT!*
TO-NIGHT
**WEST-END TALKIES**
at 5-15, 8, and 10 p.m.

**A BARGAIN**

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Glazed Newsprint Paper

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35" x 45"—62 lbs.

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at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound

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Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

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# CITY AND SUBURBS

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu—Ashadh Vad 7, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 20, 1352.
Parsi—Behman 11, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 9m.
Sunset—7h. 20m.
Hightide—4-54, 16-44.
Lowtide—4-25, 23-38.

**PHASES OF THE MOON**—Last quarter 14th July 5h. 54m. p.m., New Moon 22nd July, 9h. 23m. p.m.

Bombay Municipal By-election: "G" Ward Constituency, polling, near Tilak Bridge, 8-10 a.m.

Results of D. O. Examination, University Bldgs., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 15.

S. S. Mantua with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.
Commercial Bulletin.
Lverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 Noon.
Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
D. O. Examination Results.
6-00 p.m.
**EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.**
Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m. News available.
**SOUTH INDIAN PROGRAMME.**
**Sponsored by**
S. ROSE AND CO. LTD.
(Columbia Records)
7-30 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
**INDIAN PROGRAMME.**
8-30 p.m.
News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.

## EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15—The Week Abroad, a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.
7-30—Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8-45—Hotel Metropole Orchestra
9-45—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30—Interlude.
10-45—News Bulletin.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.—Professor A. Correia Fernandes will meet his students in Elements of Political Science to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O S K steamer "Havre Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on July 12 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 24 via Penang and Colombo.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations in Hindi which are of three grades Prathamik, Madyama and Rashtra Bhasha will be held on 10th September. Applications for the same on the prescribed form which can be had on application should be sent on or before 5th August. For further particulars apply to the Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, Navoo Hall, Matunga, Bombay.

ANNIVERSARY OF BAJI PRABHU.—Under the auspices of the Janjira C. K. P. Samajik Sangh, Bombay, the anniversary of Baji Prabhu Deshpande will be celebrated at the Progressive High School near Congress House, 371 Girgaon Back Road., at 9 p.m. on Thursday.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Consignees of cargo per s.s. "Andes Maru" are hereby informed of her arrival here on 13th July, 1933, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay.

Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.—On Wednesday, the 12th July 1933, tenders to the amount of £650,000 at 1s. 6 1-16d. were received and allotted approximately 61 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 19th July 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Harrison" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore Shanghai and Japan per s.s. Tottari Maru will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Friday the 14the instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Alaska Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday the 13th instant.

## A NEW ADVOCATE

Mr. C. H. Cardon Noad, Barrister-at-Law, formerly Government Advocate at Lahore, has been enrolled as an Advocate on the original Side at the Bombay High Court. He intends to practise in Bombay.

## LATE SIR M. CHAUBAL

The death occurred of Sir Mahadev B. Chaubal on Thursday morning shortly before ten o'clock at his residence in Poona Sir Mahadev was a former member of Bombay Executive Council. He had been ill for some weeks. He was 76 years of age.

After having been Assistant Headmaster, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, for four years Sir M. Chaubal got himself enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay. In 1906 he became Government Pleader and two years later he acted as a Judge of the High Court. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay from 1910-12 and again from 1915-17. He was a member of the Public Services Commission and Chancellor of the Indian Women's University (1920). He was Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Deccan Education Society in 1927.

## DOCTOR CHARGES COLLEAGUE

### Wife Alleged To Have Been Enticed Away

Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, convened a notice into summons in the case in which Dr. Faust Coutinho, residing in Lentin Lodge, Jacob Circle, charged Dr. J. M. DeCruz, having his dispensary at Bella Road with enticing away his wife, who is also a medical practitioner.

The complainant alleged three years back he left Bombay and started medical practice at Goa. His (complainant's) wife who is also a medical practitioner stayed in Bombay at Bellasis Road and continued her practice. In the complaint's absence at Goa, it was alleged, the accused used to visit his wife and great intimacy and familiarity arose between them. On his return from Goa about three months ago, he asked the accused to cease coming to his house as he did not approve of the intimacy between his wife and the accused. On June 3 at about 10 a.m. his wife left his house and did not return. A ayah came in the afternoon and took away his wife's clothes.

The complainant followed the ayah who entered the residence of the accused. He found his wife staying in the said house. He went to the accused and demanded an explanation from him, but he did not allow the complainant to see his wife, and asked him to go out of the house.

Since his wife did not return to the house, the complainant believed that the accused had induced her to leave his house and stay with him. The accused still kept her in his house and did not allow the complainant to see his wife. He therefore charged him under Secton 498 I.P.C. and prayed for process.

Mr. Narayanrao M. Hunguno appeared for the complainant while Mr. M. M. Karbhari for the accused.

WENT FOR PROTECTION.

Mr. Karbhari for the accused said that the complainant is an impecunious man, and his wife left him after giving him due notice. Besides she went to the accused only for protection for a few days.

Mr. Hungund pointed out that the complainant's wife stayed with the accused till July 1st i.e., till after the complaint was lodged in the court.

If she desired to have protection, she could have gone to her mother who lived in the suburbs or some relatives who are in Bombay. The accused was not a relative.

His Worship ordered the notice to be converted into summons.

## CREDITOR STABBED IN ABDOMEN

### Suspect Arrested And Remanded To Custody

A blind Muslim beggar who is said to have played the role of a money lender was the victim of a stabbing affray which occurred at Mastan Talao, Bombay, on Wednesday night, the assailant being one of his borrowers.

Zalmirkhan Malkamirkhan Pathan, the blind man, is now lying in the J.J. Hospital in so serious a condition that his dying declaration was recorded by an Honorary Magistrate, while Nandarkhan Adullakhan, his alleged assailant, is in custody of the Nagpada Police.

The suspect was put up before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, on Thursday when the police applied for his remand into custody.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT.

It was stated that the complained, a blind beggar, had advanced a loan of Rs. 99 to the suspect about three years ago. He had demanded the money repeatedly from the suspect but only obtained evasive answers. On Wednesday night at about 10, it would appear, the complainant was seated on a cot in his room when the suspect came there. The complainant repeated his demand when the suspect is alleged to have been very angry and replied: "I have no money now".

The dispute ended in a hand-to-hand fight in the course of which the suspect is alleged to have whipped out a pen knife and stabbed his creditor in the abdomen causing a deep wound. An alarm was raised and the complainant was removed to the hospital. The police subsequently arrested the suspect.

The Magistrate ordered the suspect to be remanded to custody till July 27 to enable the police to complete investigations.

## LONDON MARKET QUIET & STEADY

### Profit-Taking In Cotton

The 3-1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loan was quoted at £78 on the London Stock Exchange, to-day.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 29 points and closed quiet, at a rise of 23 points. There was heavy profit-taking.

The New York cotton market opened at a decline of 20 points, but prices advanced to a rise of 9 points on favourable crop news. Later on, prices ruled easy.

The London Silver Market was steady on speculative buying. India bought and sold. The market closed as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Silver | 18-5/8 |
| Difference | plus 3/16 |
| Forward Silver | 18-3/4 |
| Difference | plus 3/16 |

Prices in the local market were as under:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 57 | 4 | 0 |
| Ashad Silver | 57 | 4 | 0 |
| Shrawan Silver | 57 | 8 | 0 |
| Read gold | 30 | 13 | 0 |
| Shrawan gold | 30 | 13 | 6 |
| Sovereign | 19 | 14 | 0 |

## HEAVY RAINS ALONG CAROLINE COAST

### "Drought In Western Belt Most Serious"

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Heavy rains along Carolina Coast (Eastern Belt). Excessive heat continues in the West Belt. Drought in the Western Belt most serious on record.

"Administration delighted. It will be several days before the Government leasing full report be out, but indications are Government can reduce 3 to 4 million bales. All Government cotton will be required for growers' option."

## LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

### Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

| | London, July 13. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 4.69 |
| To-day's Opening | 4.75 1/4 |
| To-day's Closing | 4.76 3/4 |

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

| | New York, July 13. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 4.76 1/4 |
| To-day's Closing | 4.76 1/8 |

## LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

| | New York, July 13. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 11.70 |
| To-day's Opening | 11.50 |
| Difference | —.20 |
| To-day's Closing | 11.54 |
| Difference | —.16 |

BROACH EXPECTATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| July-August | Rs. 215 |
| April-May | Rs. 234/8 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

| | Liverpool, July 13. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 5.99 |
| To-day's Opening | 6.28 |
| Difference | +.29 |
| To-day's Closing | 6.22 |
| Difference | +.23 |

FRANC RATE.

| | Paris, July 13. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 85 3/32 |
| To-day's Opening | 85 5/32 |
| To-day's Closing | 85 5/16 |

## "FED UP WITH LIFE & TOOK OPIUM"

A verdict of suicide by opium poisoning was returned by the Coroner's jury at an inquest held on Thursday over the body of Hussain Mirza Mahomed, (20), a Moghul waiter in a tea shop.

Moortaza Mahomed, owner of a tea shop at Globe Mill Lane, and a former employer of the deceased stated that on Wednesday night he noticed the deceased going along the Globe Mill Lane in an unsteady manner. He questioned the deceased when he said with tears in his eyes "I am fed up with life and I have taken opium". Witness got him removed to the hospital where he died.

## UNEMPLOYED CLERK HOAXED

### Advance Money Paid For Job That Did Not Materialise

The proprietor of the Burma Timber Supply Co., Benjamin B. Nassie and Stephen Francis Rodrigues, a clerk in the company, who were arrested on charges of cheating and abetment on Wednesday evening were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday morning.

Sub-Inspector Dongre of the Palton Road Police Station, applied for their remand into custody for a fortnight to enable the police to complete inquiries into the case.

OFFERED A JOB.

The Company had its office at Ballard Estate, Bombay. One Mr. D'Souza who is the complainant in the case alleged that he was offered a job by the accused, in the office of the Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway, on a salary of Rs. 75 per month. The accused wanted a sum of Rs. 150 from the complainant, which they alleged was to be paid to certain persons in order to ensure the obtaining of the job.

The complainant thereupon paid Rs. 100 as an advance.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

In the second week of June the complainant at the request of the accused accompanied them to the office of the Controller of Stores. The complainant was asked to wait downstairs, while the accused went into the office. On coming downstairs the accused informed the complainant that his application had been accepted, and that the office would send him an intimation confirming his appointment.

After waiting for a fortnight the complainant called at the office of the Controller of Stores and learnt that his application had been rejected as there was no vacancy.

REFUND REFUSED.

Thereupon the complainant called on the accused to return the money paid to them. The accused it was alleged refused to return the amount.

A complaint was then lodged with the police and the accused were arrested.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 150 with one surety in like amount.

## VEGETABLE VENDOR KNOCKED DOWN

### Car Going At Moderate Speed, Says Police Constable

A Hindu vegetable vendor who was crossing the Gokhale Road, Dadar, on Sunday last, with a heavy load of vegetables on his head, was knocked down by a taxi and died in the K.E.M. Hospital on Wednesday night due to the compression of the spinal cord. At an inquest held over the body of the deceased Bhikoo Laxman (40) on Thursday the jury by a majority of 4 to 1 returned a verdict of accidental death and opined that the driver of the taxi was not to blame for the accident.

Evidence recorded at the inquest showed that at about 5 p.m. on Sunday last the deceased was crossing the road with a big basket of vegetables on his head. In the meanwhile taxi No. X4451 came from the direction of the Agar market. Noticing the deceased crossing the road the driver sounded the horn. The deceased it would appear got nervous and fumbled. The driver swerved the car to the right but the deceased stepped back and was knocked down by the bumper of the car. At the time of the accident, according to the evidence of a police constable the car was being driven at a moderate speed. The deceased was found lying underneath the car but the wheels had not passed over him. He died in the K.E.M. Hospital due to compression of the spinal cord.

## DR LANKA SUNDARAM RETURNS TO MADRAS

MADRAS, July 13.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Director of the Indian Institute of International Affairs who had gone to Malaya, Siam and Indo-China, to enquire into the economic condition of Indians there, returned to Madras this morning. He is leaving to-night for Vizagapatam to join the Andhra University as lecturer in politics and economics.—A. P.

## BACK TO JAIL

### Old Muslim Gets Two Years For Stealing Two Rupees

Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court Sessions awarded a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment to one Mahomed Isak Ibrahim, a 60-year-old Mahomedan who was convicted of stealing Rs. 2.

The accused had robbed a Hindu at the Victoria Gardens by picking his pocket. The latter, feeling a jerk, missed two rupees in his pocket and caught the accused, from whom he recovered one rupee. The other coin was evidently thrown away on the theft being detected.

Denying the charge, the accused pleaded that if he was the thief, he should have been in possession of the whole amount.

The jury were divided by 5 to 4. As such a verdict was ineffective in law, the Judge asked them to try if they would reach a greater unanimity. After a fresh deliberation, the jury, by a majority of 6 to 3, found the accused guilty, but recommended him for mercy in view of his advanced age.

Considering a number of previous convictions, the judge sentenced him as above.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

### Civil Appointments

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., on return from leave, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, LL.B., pending fuurther orders.

Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, LL.B., on relief, to be Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. C. M. Lobo, LL.B., reverting.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Barrister-at-Law, on return from leave, to be Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. Justice H. J. Kania assumed charge of the office of Puisne Judge on Thursday June 22.

Mr. Arthur Claude Bottomley's appointment as Acting Honorary Consul for Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. T. Ahlsand is recognised.

Mr. T. V. Thadani, Barrister-at-Law, to continue to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, up to November 16.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, on return from leave, to officiate as Commissioner of Police Bombay, vice Sir Patrick A. Kelly, Kt., C.I.E., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, C.S.I., to be Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 23rd July 1933, vice Sir Francis Griffith., Kt., C.S.I., O.B.E., retiring.

Mr. C. M. Jhaveri, Judge, Court of Small Causes,, Ahmedabad, is granted leave on average pay for two months and four days from June 21. The leave is preparatory to retirement.

Captain C. H. Corser, R.I.M., Officiating Principal Officer and Registrar of Shipping, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr. Shavax Ardeshir Lal, M.A., LL.B. to be personal assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs with effect from July 3.

Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., on relief, to be on Special duty in the Finance Department of the Secretariat and thereafter to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, vice Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. K. V. Sane, Assistant Master, Nasik High School, to officiate as Head Master, Nasik High School, vice Mr. R. B. Bhagwat retired, with effect from March 18, till the date of relief by Mr. J. G. Pundlik, Officiating Vice-Principal, Training College for Men, Poona.

Mr. J. G. Pundlik, Officiating Vice-Principal, Training College for Men, Poona, to officiate as Head Master, Nasik High School, vice Mr. K. V. Sane reverting, with effect from the date he takes charge of his duties.

## "DESPERADOES" IN LOCK-UP

### For Extorting Monies And Sabotage Of Residents' Property

Four persons who were described as "desperate characters" and who it was alleged, were in the habit of extorting monies from the residents of the Girgaum Back Road locality, were put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Thursday and remanded to police custody for a week.

The names of the accused are:—Krishna Kashinath, Dattaram Keroba, Jairam Damodar and Datturam Damodar.

The Lamington Road police in applying for the remand of the accused for a fortnight stated that during the past 3 or 4 months they were known to create disturbances, and indulge in rowdy scenes at Girgaum Back Road. They are alleged to have demanded monies from persons residing in Buchumin's Chowl and on refusal, they would enter the premises and damage the furniture. As a member of non-cognizable had been recorded against the accused, plain clothes constables were kept on watch, and the accused were arrested on Wednesday in the Locality.

As the accused had no ostensible means of livslihood and inquiries regarding them were incomplete, the police asked for a forthight's remand.

Mr. J. V. Dhabolkar, Advocate, applied for bail on behalf of the accused.

The Magistrate turned down the bail application but remanded the accused only for a week and asked the police to speed up investigation.

## FOUR-POWER PACT

### To Be Signed At Rome On Saturday

PARIS, July 13.

The Four-Power Pact will be signed at Rome on 15th July, according to information received by the French Government.

The French Ambassador has been empowered to sign for France.—Reuter.

New Delhin.—A party of police is busy rounding a gang of alleged notorious characters belonging to the Punjab and the Frontier Propinces. So far six men have been arrested and three are still stated to be hiding in Subsimandi and in Jumna bridge areas.—A. P.

Captain D. K. Sabeshan A. I. R. O., L C P R & S (Edin) M S (Madras). Lecturer in operative Surgery, Royapuram Medical High School, (Madras) left for London for higher studies by S. S. Gange.


THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
Last Night at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
ABSORBING NINE PARTS ROMANCE
THE SECRET OF MADAME BLANCHE
With the Star of "Cimarron" & Prima Donna of "SHOW BOAT."
IRENE DUNNE
and a big cast including
PHILLIPS HOLMES
LIONEL ATWILL
70 DANCERS! 50 SINGERS!
HEAR THESE HITS:—
"If Love Were All"
"Oo-la-la Jimmie!"
Also In the News
WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
ROYAL ASCOT STAKES
Hurry For Your Seats Now!
TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE ACE OF CORRESPONDENTS & KING OF CO-RESPONDENTS
LEE TRACY
HUNTING HEADLINES & WAIST LINES IN M.G.M'S.
CLEAR ALL WIRES
With the British Star
BENITA HUME
Packed with
LAUGHS & THRILLS!
Also Showing
LAUREL & HARDY
IN ANOTHER SIDE-SPLITTER
PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW.



PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY OF
LOVE ME TO-NIGHT
with
The Prince and Princess of Charmers
MAURICE CHEVALIER & JEANETTE MACDONALD
GAY SONGS! GAY LOVE! GAY LAUGHS!
In a Brilliant Paramount Musical Comedy
Packed with ROMANCE
DON'T MISS IT
TO-MORROW
A LADY'S PROFESSION
with
ALISON SKIPWORTH, ROLAND YOUNG, SARI MARITZA
A RIOT OF
GIGGLES, CHUCKLES and CHORTLES!
A Howl from Start to Finish
PATHE CINEMA
Book now. Plans Open at Rose & Co., or the Theatre.

# OXFORD LUCKY TO ESCAPE DEFEAT

## Cambridge Bowlers Beaten By Clock

LONDON, July 12.

In the Inter-Varsity match at Lords Cambridge were 209 when the tea interval was taken.

The wind had dried the pitch and the weather was fine when Cambridge opened their first innings in the Inter-Varsity Cricket match at Lord's to-day.

The batsmen opened cautiously and only three runs were scored after a quarter an hour's play later they scored freely. Neither Tindall, Townsend, Barlow nor Owen-Smith was very dangerous. When the total was 42 A. Allen was held at silly mid on by Stainton who dived for it, effecting a dazzling left-handed catch off Barlow. (42/1/25).

Lawrence a left-hander who sent up 50 in 55 minutes was cleanbowled by Owen-Smith when he mad scored 20. (52/2/20), after surviving a hard caught and bowled chance in the same over.

Wilcox was at the wicket half an hour before scoring a run. Then Barlow who was sending round the wicket off-breaks had him leg before with a straight 'un. (6°/3/33

ALLEN'S STEADY PLAY.

B. Allen and Winlaw scored a run a minute. Winlaw pulled Owen-Smith to the boundary and hoisted 100 after the innings had lasted 2 hours and 10 minutes. Owen-Smith bowling a short one. Winlaw pulled him to leg, but the ball went high and Walker who was at midon did not fail to hold him. (116/4/20). Allen reached his individual 50 with an excellent off-drive boundary off Tindall.

Human who replaced Winlaw was hitting out and he should have been stumped off Owen-Smith when he had collected 25. Stainton at deep mid on patiently awaited a skier which Allen hit off Owen-Smith and was successful in holding it (161/5/53).

Allen combined restraint and aggression. He played a graceful innings for 3 hours. Human was the next man out being caught and bowled by Owen-Smith. (166/626)

Davies went out but was hopelessly bowled by Owen-Smith for 1 (167/7/1). Jehangir Khan was not out 1. Owen-Smith in his last spell captured 3 wickets for 2 runs.

JEHANGIR KHAN HITS OUT

Jehangir Khan did not resort to orthodox methods but his batting was effective. He helped to send up 200 on the score board after 3 1/2 hours' play. He himself remained the crease for half an hour. Eventually after putting off 24 he was caught by Hone behind the bowler off Barlow. Grant remained not out with 9 and Comber and Farnes, who brought up the tail were both out for a duck off the same bowler Melville.

When the innings concluded the teams adjourned for tea.

OXFORD FALL IN SECOND INNINGS.

Oxford began their second innings at 4-15 p.m. on Wednesday. Farnes and Jehangir Khan opened the attack. Walker was held at square-leg by Davies off Farnes for 4 (6/1/4). Townsend hit his wicket off the same bowler when he had scored only 3. (9/2/3) Farnes hit Townsend who knocked off the bails as he brought his bat down. Melville c. Farnes to the boundary but later Farnes hit him in the pit of his stomach and the game was held up for a few minutes.

Farnes kicked the ball disconcertingly but Melville pulled most of his short deliveries to the boundary. He was scoring briskly when in an attempt to pull Jehangir Khan he was cleanbowled, ball taking the leg-stump. (30/3/14). At the same total Hone cocked up a ball into Comber's hands off Farnes (30/4/8).

Stainton was also out to Farnes. He gave a catch, while attempting to hit a kicker sent down by Farnes to B. Allen at short-leg and the latter made no mistake. (31/5/0). Jehangir Khan claimed Owen-Smith's wicket by clean-bowling him. The ball scarcely left the ground before torching the wicket. (32/6/1).

A collapse was averted by Chalk and Jenkins who raised total to 79 without further loss. When stumps were drawn for the day they were not out with 19 and 24 respectively.

A PLUCKY STAND.

Chalk took half-four before he started scoring, and eventually 50 went up after 1 1/2 hours' play. Chalk and Jenkins stuck at the wickets pluckily despite the bowling changes, and added 47 runs in 70 minutes when stumps were drawn.

Jehangir Khan was impressive at one period, bowling 6 maidens consecutively.

Scores:—

CAMBRIDGE (First Innings.)

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Allen, c Stainton, b Barlow | 25 |
| Lawrence, b Owen-Smith ... | 20 |
| Wilcox, l.b.w., b Barlow ... | 3 |
| B. Allen, c Stainton, b Owen-Smith ... | 53 |
| Winlaw, c Walker, b Owen-Smith ... | 20 |
| Human, c and b Owen-Smith. | 26 |
| Davies, b Owen-Smith ... | 1 |
| Jehangir Khan, c Hone, b Barlow ... | 34 |
| Grant, not out ... | 9 |
| Comber, c and b Melville ... | 9 |
| Farnes, l.b.w., b Melville ... | 0 |
| Extras ... | 13 |
| Total ... | 209 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tindall | 12 | 5 | 19 | 3 |
| Townsend | 12 | 5 | 21 | 0 |
| Owen-Smith | 30 | 5 | 93 | 5 |
| Barlow | 24 | 8 | 51 | 3 |
| Melville | 4.3 | 1 | 7 | 2 |

OXFORD SECOND INNINGS (CONCLUDED)

| | |
|---|---|
| Walker c Davies b Farnes .... | 4 |
| Townsend hitwicket b Farnes | 3 |
| Melville b Jehangir Khan .. | 14 |
| Hone c Comber b Farnes .... | 8 |
| Stainton c B. Allen b Farnes . | 0 |
| Owen-Smith b Jehangir Khan | 1 |
| Chalk (not out) ..... | 19 |
| Jenkins (not out) ..... | 24 |
| Extras ..... | 6 |
| Total (for six wickets) .. | 79 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

| | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farnes | 16 | 7 | 27 | 4 |
| Jehangir Khan | 22 | 13 | 21 | 2 |
| Human | 7 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Lawrence | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 |

## PATAUDI MAKES 1,000 RUNS FOR SEASON

### Mitchell Fractures Facial Bone In Match Against Essex

LONDON, July 12.

Essex put in Yorkshire in O'Connor's benefit match on a pitch the surface of which was soft after the recent rain. A rising ball from Nichols struck Mitchell on the side of his left eye, and the latter was removed to hospital for an x-ray examination, although it was not believed he was badly hurt.

The X-ray revealed that Mitchell had fractured a bone on his face and that it was not serious.

Barber was strong on the leg-side and in driving and during his stay at the wicket for 3 hours and 40 minutes he hit seven boundaries.

Sandham took no liberties and hit ten 4's.

Middlesex were 35 for two. Then Hendren and Lee got complete mastery over the bowling and added 210 in 170 minutes. Lee was badly missed in the slips when he had scored 16 and again at 102. His chief hits were eight 4's.

Hendren played an attractive all-round innings, and he was specially severe with Mercer who was more erratic than usual.

Cook was the third Sussex batsman to complete his 1,000 runs for the season.

Gibbons and the Nawab of Pataudi put on 274 for the second wicket. Gibbons who occupied the crease for 4 hours 40 minutes reached the boundary seven times. Pataudi's score to-day was his highest of the season, and he also reached his 1,000 runs for the season. Up to now he had remained at the wicket for 5-3/4 hours. In playing a flawless innings he hit one 6 and sixteen 4's.

BOWLEY'S DISTINCTION.

Nichols was the fourth Worcestershire batsman to reach his 1,000 runs for the season.

Hammond on a dead pitch showed unusual restraint, and to-day he completed his 83rd hundred. His stay at the wicket lasted 4 hours and 15 minutes, and his principal strokes were two 6's and seven boundaries.

Wyatt gave stubborn resistance to the bowlers, and in the 3-1/2 hours he occupied the crease he reached the boundary only seven times. He gave a chance at 43.

Bowley has been congratulated on his achieving the distinction of beating Joe Vine's record for the highest aggregate for Sussex. Bowley's aggregate is 22,936 runs. —Reuter's Special.

## Hammond Flogs Notts Bowling

LONDON, July 12.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Essex vs. Yorkshire at Leyton (J. O'Connor's benefit match). Yorkshire 340 (Barber 101, Wood 85, P. Smith 5 for 122). Essex 13 for no loss.

Somerset vs. Surrey at Bath. Surrey 244 for 6 (Sandham 98 Fender 66).

Warwick vs. Northants at Birmingham: Warwick 198 (Wyatt 73, Clark 7 for 76). Northants 33 for 1.

Gloucester vs. Notts. at Bristol: Gloucester 368 (Hammond 140, G. Parker 65.

Hampshire vs. Sussex at Portsmouth: Sussex 287 (Bowley 64, Cook 91, Kennedy 4 for 58). Hampshire 32 for 2.

Worcester vs. Kent at Worcester: Worcester 390 for 2 (Gibbons 124, Pataudi 182 not out, Nichol 66 not out).

Lancashire vs. West Indies at Manchester: West Indies 131 for 2 (Headley 64 not out).

Glamorgan vs. Middlesex at Swansea: Middlesex 359 (Lee 106, Hendren 132). Glamorgan 8 for no loss.—Reuter.

## JEHANGIR KHAN'S AVERAGES

### Seventh In Batting And Fifth In Bowling For Cambridge

LONDON July 12.

Jehangir Khan is seventh in the batting and fifth in the bowling in the Cambridge University averages. The following are his figures.—

Batting: 20 innings, 384 runs, 112 highest score, 1 not out, and 20-21 average.

Bowling:—583.3 overs, 196 maidens, 1,113 runs, 44 wickets, and 25.29 average.—Reuter's Special Service.

## WHITE CITY FIASCO

### Board Of Control May Withhold Doyle's Purse

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 13.

The White City fiasco is considered one of the worst in the history of the British Heavyweight boxing for some time.

Doyle appeared to lose complete control of himself and continued to hammer Peterson after his disqualification for 3 minutes and 33 seconds. He was booed to the dressing room.

Mr. Trevor Wignall in the "Daily Express" says that there were more illegalities in the one and half round than are usually seen in a 20 round contest.

Mr. Butler in the "Daily Herald" states "Doyle had a lucky escape from disqualification in the opening round, when four times he hit Peterson below the belt. These blows passed unnoticed by the referee who was very busy parting the men. Doyle's £5,000 purse will probably be withheld under the rules of the Board of Control, pending an inquiry.

Peterson has equalled the record of Jim Higgins by making the Lonsdale Belt his own property in the space of a year."

## HOCKEY AT MADRAS

### Kirkee U. S. Club Beat M. & S. M. Ry.

MADRAS, July 13.

The Kirkee United Sports Club with decidedly superior forward game, won to-day's replay of the semi-final match from M. and S. M. Railway, by four goals to one, and passed into the final stage of the M. C. Hockey tournament.—A. P.

# BIG FIGHT ENDS IN FIASCO

## British Heavy-Weight Championship Sensation: Doyle Disqualified For Hitting Low

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 12.

At the White City in a fifteen round contest for the British Heavy-weight Championship Jack Peterson, (Wales) defeated Jack Doyle, (Ireland).

Doyle was disqualified in the second round.

DOYLE HITS LOW.

Sixty-thousand spectators were present at the British Heavyweight Championship contest. Peterson weighed 13 stones 6 lbs. and Doyle 15 stones 3 lbs.

It was a contest of crashing rights and lefts. Midway through the first round Doyle was warned for holding. Peterson boxed cooly, then Doyle was warned for hitting below the belt.

In the second round both started like madman, lashing out lefts and rights like primitive savages. Doyle threw everything to the winds in an endeavour to score a knockout and caught Peterson with two palpably low blows, at which the referee stepped in and stopped the fight.

It was several minutes before he could make the boxers understand that he had stopped the contest.

BERG DEFEATS DROUHIN

In a ten-round contest preliminary to the big fight Kid Berg beat Eugene Drouhin (France), the latter retiring in the ninth round. Drouhin replaced Cleo Locatelli (Italy). Berg was far superior to the Frenchman and forced the fight all through. The Frenchman put up plucky fight but was completely outclassed.

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# Engineering And Textile Section

## FINANCING OF INDIAN COTTON MILL COMPANIES

### Well Established Commercial Banks Should Follow German System Of Providing Greater Part Of Initial Capital Required By Industry

BY A TEXTILE ECONOMIST.

In view of the circumstance that the Managing Agency System now prevailing in the cotton mill industry in India has been the subject of acute controversy in and outside the Press, it should be of some interest to discuss here the present methods of financing the cotton mill industry in India with their advantages and disadvantages, so as to indicate in what respects improvement in these methods is desirable and practicable. So far as the question of the managing agency system as such is concerned, it is not the purpose of this article to enter into any controversy. We should be more concerned with the light thrown on certain aspects by the information that is available so as to enable the public to arrive at their own conclusions.

Large-scale industries require capital for two purposes—(1) capital for block, that is, to finance fixed assets, and (2) working capital, that is, to finance floating assets. Block capital is required by newly started concerns for fixed assets, such as land, buildings, machinery and other appliances of a durable and permanent character. It is also required in the case of established industries for purposes of extensions and replacements. The capital that is invested in these fixed assets is more or less of the nature of permanent investment.

Working capital is required for the purchase and working up of raw materials into finished products, for stores, for expenses incidental to the marketing of products, for financing outstandings in respect of goods supplied, and for providing necessary funds for meeting day-to-day requirements. The capital that is invested in this way, should be of the nature partly of permanent or long-term capital and partly of shortterm finance. According to Mr. Karin Kock, an international authority on Industrial Finance, the stock of raw materials and manufactured or semi-manufactured commodities never falls below a certain minimum, and the capital required for holding these is of the nature of permanent capital. Any working capital over this minimum falls under the category of short-term finance.

MILLS IN BOMBAY.

Such being the nature of industrial finance required, we shall next examine the methods of mill finance in India. It is sufficient for our purpose to deal with the Bombay mills and Ahmedabad mills, for the mills in other centres are only typical of them. In Bombay, when a cotton mill is started the managing agents attract capital from their friends and others who are aware of their standing. The working capital is found from private deposits and from loans and cash credits from banks, and in both directions the managing agents, on account of their financial standing have rendered yeoman service to the industries. According to the information collected by the Indian Banking Enquiry Committee, the deposits are in most cases for six and twelve months and the rates paid on such deposits vary from about 4 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent., being to a great extent regulated by the standing of the individual mills and the position of their managing agents. As regards loans from banks, they are obtained on the guarantee of the managing agents and are now generally secured collaterally by a hypothecation of the liquid assets of the mill company.

From the statistics collected by the Indian Banking Enquiry Committee from 64 mills in the Bombay City and Island regarding the various sources from which Bombay mills obtained their required finances it is found that the position works out as follows:—

| | Rupees in lakhs. | Percentage of total finance. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Amount loaned by the managing agents | 5.32 | 31 |
| 2. Amount loaned by the banks | 2.26 | 9 |
| 3. Amount of public deposits | 2.75 | 11 |
| 4. Amount of share capital | 12.14 | 49 |
| 5. Amount of debentures issued | 2.38 | 10 |

POSITION IN AHMEDABAD.

As regards Ahmedabad, the Indian Banking Enquiry Committee states that generally speaking, the total block capital required for starting a cotton mill in Ahmedabad is about Rs. 20 lakhs of which about Rs. 5 lakhs is initially found by shares capital. As regards the balance, in the case of the old mills, 65 to 75 per cent. of the capital outlay has been financed by deposits generally for one year, and by funds supplied by the managing agents. In the case of the new mills, after meeting Rs. 5 lakhs from share capital, the balance is found partly in the form of seven-year deposits upto Rs. 5 lakhs, and one-year deposits or the managing agents' own capital for the remaining Rs. 10 lakhs, the seven-year deposits being specially encouraged by the grant to the depositor of a share in the agency commission. As far as the Ahmedabad industry is concerned, the system is reported to have succeeded beyond ordinary expectations and it is even doubted if the industry would have progressed as well as it has done in recent years, had it not been for the system of giving out shares from the managing agency commission. For this reason, the percentage of such public deposits to total finance is as high as 39 in Ahmedabad as against 11 in Bombay.

It is said that the public in Ahmedabad consider deposits with a mill safer than with a bank, and it is instructive that the total amount of deposits received by the mills have continued steady during a long period of 25 years. Statistics collected show that the position as regards finance from the various sources in Ahmedabad stands as follows:—

| | Rupees in lakhs. | Percentage of total finance. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Amount loaned by the managing agents | 2.64 | 24 |
| 2. Amount loaned by banks | 42 | 4 |
| 3. Amount of public deposits | 4.26 | 39 |
| 4. Amount of share capital | 3.40 | 32 |
| 5. Amount of debentures issued | 8 | 1 |

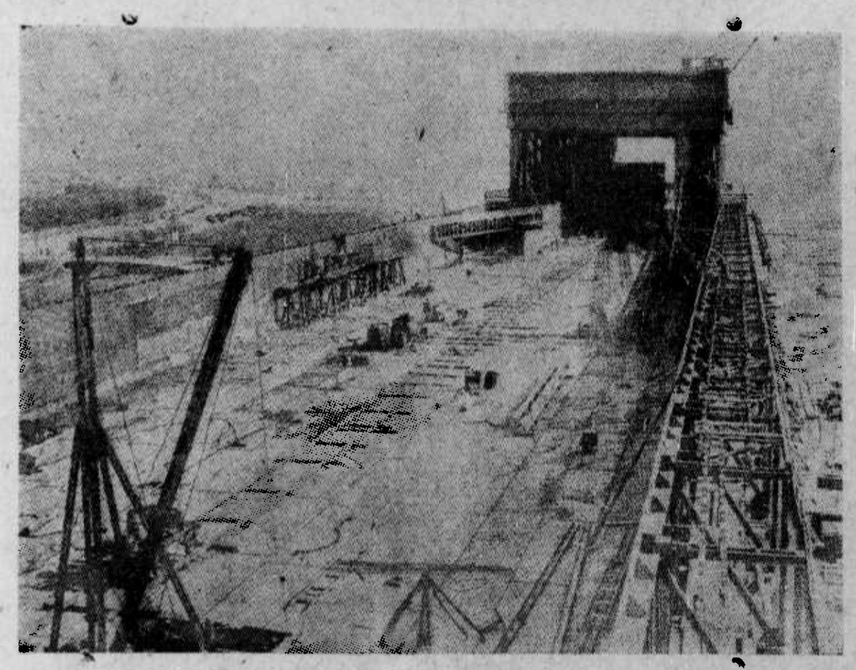
From the above it is clear that mills in Ahmedabad do not depend to any appreciable extent on banks for their finance. As regards block capital, the banks are unwilling to invest their funds raised in the form of short-term deposits in long-term investments in fixed assets of the concerns. As regards working capital the mills in Ahmedabad are unwilling to pledge or hypothecate their stock with banks as Bombay mills do, on the ground that by following this practice, the whole fabric of credit including their deposits system would be ruined.

NEED OF MODERN FINANCE.

We have from the above a clear idea of cotton mill finance in this country. We find that banks as such play a very small part therein while the modern system of finance all over the world demands that for block capital as well as for working capital, the industries must depend more and more on banks. The managing agency finance as well as the deposit system have got their drawbacks. For example, where the managing agents have traded and speculated the resulting weakness in their position reacts on the financial position of the mills themselves and the banks may withdraw cash credits even when the mills are intrinsically sound. Similarly the system of finance by means of deposits has been compared by the Indian Banking Enquiry Committee to a fairweather friend. "When times are bad, these deposits are liable to be withdrawn from good as well as bad concerns, thereby aggravating the position at a time when all resources are required to carry over what may be only a temporary period of depression."

The recommendation of the Indian Banking Enquiry Committee in this connection is a sound one and deserves special consideration in these times. The Committee says that direct friendly relations should be established between the mill companies and the commercial banks, and that banks may establish useful 'liaison' between themselves and industries by appointing one of their managing directors or managers as one of the directors of the mills financed by them. Permanent capital may be raised by shares and debentures but the well-established commercial banks should follow the German system of providing the greater part of the initial capital which is subsequently placed among the investing public either by offering them for public subscription or by direct sale to customers or to banking firms in relation with the banks. The system of finance of cotton mills has much to do with the future development of the industry, and may require Government assistance also. The Government of India for example can easily get the Imperial Bank to finance a merger scheme for mills in Bombay if such a one is started on more suitable and promising lines.—"The Indian Textile Journal."

## GIANT ELEVATOR FOR SHIPS



Courtesy—"Christian Science Monitor."

Structure near Berlin to expedite traffic on Hohenzollern canal and Oder river—Barges are to be drawn by Motor into Elevator Car, which consists of a giant of a Giant trough capable of holding 2,600 tons of water and accommodating a Boat and Cargo of Equal Weight. The Elevator will cut the Time of Passage from Canal to River to 20 minutes.

## Human Element In Textile Trades

### If A Worker Is Not Doing Well It Is Generally Fault Of The Management, Says Dr. T. Oliver

D. T. Oliver, ex-principal of the Scottish Woollen Technical College, Galashiels, delivered the Mather Lecture at the annual conference of the Textile Institute at Harrogate in mail week.

Dr. Oliver's paper was entitled "The human element in the textile industries." "In the textile industry," he said, "there is really no unskilled work. From fibre to fabric, success depends on rapid and exact workmanship. Moreover, in normal times, textile raw materials are usually expensive, and hence much depreciation of stock may occur through defective work. In many trades continuity of process has been perfected to such a marvellous degree that it is asserted that raw material may be fed in at one end of an apparatus and a finished product will appear at the other end without human intervention at all. But there are important gaps in the textile industry which have not been bridged by invention and may never be—e.g., it is quite within reason that textile materials fed into a machine should appear at the other end as twisted thread on a bobbin. But an important hiatus occurs between spinning and working. A second occurs between warping and weaving, and a third between weaving and finishing. It may possible to make the finishing of certain cloths continuous, but for the better class of woollen cloths in which my life-work has been cast quality of workmanship would be sacrificed for quantity of production by adopting that process."

WORKER AND THE MANAGEMENT.

Discussing modern manufacturing conditions, Dr. Oliver criticised the routine that resulted in "inept men", being put into prominent positions which they could not fill satisfactorily. It was better, he said, that there should not be many positions, and that every worker should be paid according to the value of the work done. That would eliminate heart-burning as to who was highest in the business. Further, the management should be open to suggestion, which should not be ridiculed, no matter whence it came, because it might contain the elements of improved process. Fifty years ago, said the lecturer, a Scottish manufacturer told a would-be process improver in the dialect. "Oo' pay you for working, no' for thinking." In doing so he was unconsciously destroying the finest asset in his business.

If a worker was not doing well, continued Dr. Oliver, it was generally the fault of the management. One reason was that it was unreasonable to expect that a person who had no pecuniary interest in a business further than wage earning should trouble more about it than one who had a share in the ownership.

## BUSINESS BY BARTER SYSTEM

### *Japanese Spinners And Traders To Confer With South And Central American Merchants*

A novel trading method will be adopted by Japanese spinners and traders concerned in the form of a barter system between Japan and South and Central American countries, it is reported from Osaka. In this connection, representatives of the Ito-Chu Trading Company, the Nippon Cotton Trading Company, the Dai Nippon Spinning Company, the Toyo Spinning Company and the Fuji Spinning Company are leaving Kobe by the O.S.K. steamer scheduled to sail from the port on August 6 for South America via African ports.

It is understood that the spinners and traders intend to export their products to countries in South and Central America and get the latters surplus stock of raw wool, raw cotton and other important commodities in exchange. The report further states that some understanding has been reached between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the traders concerned in regard to the proposed barter system of trading with Central and South American countries.—"Japan Times."

## SERICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS AT BHAGALPUR

The Silk Institute at Bhagalpur, which was started in 1922, has given a great fillip to the silk trade of this area, the turnover rising from eight lakhs of rupees to 25 lakhs in 1929. This figure dropped to 18 lakhs last year, but this is attributed to the prevailing trade depression.

The industry has a fertile field in Bihar and Orissa and there are indications to support this view. The experiments carried out at Khunti to ascertain the suitability of the uplands of Chota Nagpur Plateau have now furnished useful information for the prospective sericulturists in that tract. It has been demonstrated that mulberry can be cultivated on high lands without irrigation and can yield greater income to the agriculturists than the cheap 'gora' paddy that is now being harvested.

About ten thousand persons have taken up 'eri' rearing in Orissa since 1927. Judging from the supply of the Silk Institute alone, the output of 'eri' cocoons and yarn is estimated to be over Rs. 10,000 per annum. This covers the expenses of a number of activities of the Institute. A new industry, namely, silk printing, has also been introduced in Bhagalpur.

The Department of Industries offers industrial education on practical lines in sixteen different handicrafts and sericulture in four institutions. About five hundred students have already received training and nearly half of them are reported to be making an independent living.

Increasing quantities of fast dyes are now being used all over the province thereby placing textile industries of this province on a more stable basis. A large number of new colour shops and dyeing and printing factories have been started by private enterprise in the wake of demonstration by the staff of the Industries Department. In North Bihar, the antiquated, expensive and laborious processes are giving place to modern methods.—"The Indian Textile Journal."

## HEAT FROM ELECTRICITY

### Exhibition Models That Really Work

An exhibition in which, contrary to usual practice, the exhibits will be really working models shown in action is being held at Essen from July 1st to August 13th.

The main idea of the exhibition is to demonstrate the many uses of heat derived from electricity, and a feature of the exhibition will be the models shown by the German Railways Company, including huge welding machines, illustrating the wide use made of electricity in railroad maintenance.

## Suppression Of Noise

### Work At British National Physical Laboratory

The charge is often made that that advance in science is accompanied by increase in noise, and certainly the world was a much quieter place before the rise of technology. But the spirit of noise introduced by science can also be exorcized by science, and an account of work being done on the suppression of unnecessary sound is given in the report for 1932 of the National Physical Laboratory, published recently (Stationery Office, 14s. net).

The new acoustical laboratories, which are nearing completion, will doubtless serve as a model in some respects for noise-free buildings. In the experimental rooms no two walls are parallel, nor is the ceiling horizontal, so that sound falling on one wall cannot be continually reflected between that wall and the opposite one. The transmission of noise through the steel structure of buildings is being studied, and the Laboratory has taken part in researches that have reduced the level of noise in the cabin of an air liner to that of an ordinary railway carriage.

The William Froude Laboratory has again proved in 1932 that ships modified as a result of tank tests show a considerable economy in expenditure of power. The laboratory collaborated in the production of a number of cargo ship which show a coal consumption some 30 per cent lower than the earlier vessels of normal type built only a few years ago and working under practically the same conditions. Owing to the decline in the shipping trade the demand for test work was exceptionally small during 1932. It was therefore possible to make advance with theoretical investigations, but the increased expenditure on research has exhausted all reserves and the position is described as difficult.

The compressed air tunnel is now in regular use, and enables the conditions of flight to be simulated with a model. The Aerodynamic Department has given particular attention to aeroplane control and stability at low speeds, spinning of aircraft, and the effect of wind gusts.

The Engineering Department, working on the basis that if perfect lubrication was obtainable no wear of metals would take place, has made a study of lubrication and of the wear of unlubricated surfaces. The failure of metals by fatigue is another serious problem of engineering, and as the fatigue crack usually begins within a crystal grain, a large number of tests have been carried out on specimens consisting of one grain. The Metallurgy Department records that X-rays have proved very useful in the study of the alloys of iron and manganese and in that of the amalgams used by dentists.

The laboratory is continuously engaged on the establishment of the fundamental standards of measurement on an improved basis, and for that purpose has kept in close touch with the leading foreign institutions. Special attention has been given to the measurement of humidity, radio-frequency standards, and the standardization of colours for such purposes as traffic signal. Preliminary measurements have been made by which it is hoped to make the wavelength of the red radiation of cadmium, and not the yard or metre, the fundamental unit of length.

The report contains a list of staff publications for 1931 and 1932, and a number of drawings and plates.

## DEBT OR CAPITAL

### British Expert Discusses Municipal Commitments

When a local authority desires to erect a power station, to construct water works or to establish an infants' playground, it proceeds, after certain formalities have been completed, to borrow the necessary capital and thus incurs a "municipal debt." In a statement, which has been prepared for the National Association of Local Government Officers by Dr. W. A. Robson, this term, and still more its implications, is deplored, for, in his view, these sums, which now amount to £1,157,000,000, are no more a debt, in the unpleasant sense, than is the capital of a company.

Except for a negligible percentage, they have been used to finance permanent works, and 36 per cent, or £417,000,000, of them are self-supporting as far as loan charges are concerned. Another £438,000,000 are partially self-supporting, while only the remaining £300,000,000 has been expended on education, highways, parks and other services which bring in no direct return. The annual loan charges on the latter sum amount to £27,500,000, and to meet them an average rate of 2s. 3d. in the pound is required. Adding this to the sums expended under the second class of services mentioned, it is estimated that less than 2s. 6d. in the pound in all is required for loan charges.

NO REASON FOR COMPLAINT.

In other words, £30,000,000 are paid out on a debt of £1,157,000,000, or a little over 2 1/2 per cent. The rate-payer, therefore, concludes Dr. Robson, has little grounds for complaint. It must, however, be pointed out that it does not affect matters whether the rate-payer complains or not. For, except for the very indirect control which he can exercise through his vote, he has little say over the way in which his capital is expended, and no chance whatsoever of withdrawing it. If the methods adopted do not meet with his approval, as has a shareholder in a company. In other words, his credit may be used to finance operations with which he may not agree without his being able to do anything but feebly protest.

This however, must not be allowed to conceal the fact that in practice, if not in theory, it is the rate-payer's money that is compulsorily risked and that there are good reasons why the policy of reducing municipal commitments, against which Dr. Robson inveighs, should be supported at the present time.—"Engineering" (London).

## SPEED IN SPOT-WELDING

### German Machine Designed For High-Duty Operation

There is a tendency to consider that capacities of spot-welding machines are increasing in the direction of machines for dealing with greater thicknesses of metal. This may be correct up to a certain point, but the field of application of spot-welding is practically confined to a relatively small range of thicknesses. The reasons for this limitation lie not only in the difficulty of quickly manipulating heavier work, but that a comparatively large current is required and trouble may arise from distortion due to local heating. The spot welding machine then, on the Continent at all events is being developed more in the direction of speed of operation, so as to produce a tool in line with modern requirements of mass production.

Another direction is in the development of machines for dealing with metals having lower electrical resistance than iron or steel. High speed machines of various types manufactured by Allgemeine Elektricitats-Gesellschaft, Berlin, include a high-duty 100-kVA. spot welder, with a gap 2 5/8 in. deep and having a capacity of 5,000 spots per hour on plates 2 mm. (0.078 in.) in thickness, or 1,600 spots per hour on 4 mm. (0.157 in.) plates of 400 spots per hour on 6 mm. (0.236 in.) plates.

These figures are stated to be the continuous output obtainable without heating the transformer unit beyond its advisable limit. Copper plates up to 0.5 mm. (0.0196 in.) are easily dealt with, but above this thickness high capacity machines are required. Copper plates up to 2 mm. thick are spot-welded by a 150-kVA. machine which is provided with a water-cooled transformer similar to that used for heavy butt-welding machines.

Electrodes of the tungsten type art used and the strength of the spots is said to exceed that of the parent metal. Further developments are machines for the spot welding of bulky parts such as motor-car bodies. These are 70-kVA. machines and have a gap of anything up to 4 ft. the maximum thickness dealt with being 2 mm.—Engineering (London).

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1933

# TRAGIC AND FUTILE

It is over three years since the Government of Bengal inaugurated their present campaign against Terrorism, whereby they have been enabled to take away hundreds of individuals, young and old, from their homes, put them in concentration camps at Hijli or Deoli, or move them from place to place, according to the convenience of the Police. Three years and more is ample time for the Government to test the success or failure of their policy of repression, yet tragically enough they refuse to listen to the appeals or petitions of the parents or sisters of the young men who were dragged away from their families and consigned to distant detention camps.

**A TRAGIC STORY.**

"Advance" of Calcutta publishes a letter from Srimati Provabati Devi complaining of the sufferings of her two brothers, one of whom is in Hijli Camp, while another, Benoyendranath Roy Chowdhury, was "hurried from place to place" and is now in Rajahmundry Jail, where he was found, when she was at last allowed to see him, reduced to "a mere skeleton—his legs were paralysed, there was intense pain in his chest and back, his brain was weak and he spoke with effort" though he was a strong and muscular man when he was arrested. It is now reported that he is "spitting blood" and suffers from pain in the chest.

The detenu's father is a Government pensioner, 75 years old. He repeatedly prayed to Government that his son might be sent to Switzerland at his own expense, but the Government have refused the request. His mother has "lost her reason completely." The detenu's wife who has been separated from her husband for the last three years, and may not see him again looking to the condition of his health, sent a "prayer to the Government for an interview with her husband" but it has been "summarily turned down" by the Inspector-General of Police to whom her petition was sent for disposal by the Government of India. The net result of it all is that a whole family's peace and happiness have been shattered by the Government detaining these two young men, without charge or trial. The whole story is almost incredible in the spirit of callousness and futility that it reveals.

**NEED THEY WONDER?**

Government wonder why more and more young men drift into extreme and desperate measures, but are these methods calculated to pacify young Bengal, or even the older generation? Thousands of men are detained in camps and jails or within specified areas for years together without even the mockery of a trial, and the callousness that is shown in the treatment of these unconvicted, untried men and their families is really appalling. They, themselves, may die, their families may starve, their relatives lose their reason, but the responsible authorities remain apparently supremely indifferent. Can it be wondered if the mood of desperation grows more and more bitter?

General Maurice Mooney of the Irish Republican Army said the other day that the objective of the I. R. A. was to have an Irish Republic and to "forbid adherence to Britain under penalty of high treason and to confiscate immediately every shilling of English property in Ireland." (We are indebted for this to the "Leader.") It is notorious that the I. R. A. is now overshadowing even Mr. de Valera and is endeavouring to goad him to more extreme action against England. Can we not trace the root cause of this bitterness to the British offensive against Ireland in which Sir John Anderson took a prominent part?

**FOLLY AND FUTILITY.**

What folly, what futility to repeat this policy in Bengal! It is so antipathetic to what is claimed to be the spirit of British policy in India that we wonder if the British people wound stand for it for a single day if the full horror of it could be brought home to them. The other day Mr. Morgan Jones, speaking in the Commons, said:

> "The whole history of the world has shown that once the spirit of a people has been roused—no application of force can destroy the spirit or the soul of the people. As we found it fail in the American Colonies, as we found it fail in South Africa, and as we found it fail in Ireland, so in the end we shall find it fail in India."

The spirit for freedom that has been roused in India is a spirit noble in itself, that British statesman and administrators should foster as a fruitful seed for the growth of friendly and mutually helpful relations between the British and Indian peoples. But, instead, we find a man of the type of Anderson, the type that has been responsible for every disaster and every failure in the history of Britain's dealings with the people of her far-flung dominions, at the head of the administrations pursuing the old discredited policy and methods of Tsarism that foster only a spirit of bitterness and hatred and ultimately of desperation and fury. It does not and will not eradicate "Terrorism"; it only drives more recruits into its ranks. Until the methods of Andersonism are abandoned in Bengal and replaced by a policy of conciliation and trust and genuine solicitude for the people's welfare, Terrorism will continue to be the lure of the youth of the province in the hopelessness and despair which seems to face them.

# A Clear Cut Issue

Nobody will dispute that the Poona Conference is one of the most momentous ever held in the country. Yet its organisers have not only excluded the Press but have issued only a lejune twenty-line report of the first day's proceedings when 2,000 lines would not have been too many. We are not even told who were the speakers besides Gandhiji and Mr. Aney. Is it really supposed that mentioning the names of speakers would give them a fright and prevent them from speaking candidly? It is amazing that not even Gandhiji's speech has been reported 'in extenso,' though he is the last man to shirk publicity and the whole country has long been waiting to hear what he has to say.

Despite the difficulties he is labouring under, our special representative at Poona has succeeded in telegraphing a fairly full account of the proceedings, and we hope it will do much to relieve the disappointment of the public. A striking feature of the first day's proceedings is that though speaker after speaker pressed for the abandonment of Civil Disobedience, there was no despondency and no disposition whatsoever to solicit an unworthy, compromising settlement with Government. This should be a lesson to those who think that abandonment of Civil Disobedience means that Congressmen are seized by the spirit of moderatism. In dropping Civil Disobedience they are merely discarding methods that have failed to bring about the desired result.

It would be easy to misinterpret the report of Gandhiji's desire to see the Viceroy. Whether Gandhiji sees the Viceroy before or after the decision is taken to drop Civil Disobedience is not now an important matter, as the decision will be taken irrespectively of Government's action or views. But the interview, if there should be one at all, should take place before the Congress formulates any alternative programme. For, as we have often urged before, due notice will have to be taken of Government's attitude before Congress makes its final decisions about the future plans for the national struggle.

We take it for granted that Civil Disobedience is to be dropped. It is clear that the whole country desires it and that the majority of those who are meeting in Poona are for abandonment as a matter of settled conviction. The only thing we have to say is that it should be made a clear-cut issue. Almost as disastrous as a decision to continue the movement would be any sort of compromising resolution devised to soothe the wunded sentiments or smother the regrets of those who see in Civil Disobedience a principle whose magic charm must never be rejected. The Congress has to choose a new path and it is better to do it courageously and frankly without useless regrets and repinings.

## Press Views

### The Main Issue

Writing on the eve of the Congress Leaders' Conference at Poona we cannot too strongly or too earnestly repeat what we have said more than a dozen times during the last few weeks, that the greatest care has to be taken by all those participating in it to avoid confusing the real issue. That issue, in the first place, is not whether the Congress should come to a settlement with the Government, but whether it should continue, for the purpose of achieving its political objective, to depend upon the method and programme of civil disobediencee which have admittedly failed to exert the requisite pressure on the Government, or should devise some other, better and more effective method and programme. The question of a settlement with the Government is the second question and not the first.—"Tribune."

### Unbelievable

It is however, difficult to believe that Mahatmaji and his critics will be so blind to the realities of the situation created by the suspension of the struggle that they would think of reviving a mass movement of direct action after three months' inactivity without any fresh cause for action. There is always, as Sjt Purshottamdas Tandon has so cogently remarked, the psychological factor to be considered in relation to a movement and no leader who wants to chalk out a programme of action for the masses can afford to neglect it.—"A. B. Patrika."

### Speak Out Frankly

The complaint about the Congress movement degenerating into what Mr. Sherwani calls a one-man movement may be true, but it is true in spite of Mahatma Gandhi, not because of him. Gandhiji takes definite decisions and sticks to them with determination. But it is only after hearing views on every aspect of the particular question. There are very few outstanding leaders of thought, indeed, who pay as full and careful attention to different arguments as Mahatma Gandhi. This is how he will act at the Poona meeting. He will as is his habit explore every avenue for an honourable compromise but as the A. P. I. reports says "the trend of discussions will have considerable influence on his decisions." Considering the momentous nature of the meeting we hope the invitees will respond to the invitation in very large numbers. And what is important is that they should speak out their minds freely and frankly. Mahatma Gandhi is always amenable to suggestions and criticisms.—"National Call."

### Bankrupt Finance

Nor may we dispute the conclusions of Sir Malcolm Hailey's memorandum for the premises from which they have been deduced are not before us. We accept them as true. But then we would point out what it means. It means that the finances of the Government of India have been so managed that it is no longer possible for them to meet the demand of a 'reformed" constitution, in other words, India with her present assets and liabilities cannot make any constitutional progress without going bankrupt. The Hailey memorandum supplies the strongest argument for the Congress case for an impartial inquiry into the state of accounts between India and Great Britain. To-day or to-morrow when the time comes for the real transfer, India will have to be satisfied that the gift is not merely an adverse balance.—"Mussalman."

### Time For Consolidation

Every Congressman lives for achieving freedom and is willing to sacrifice himself and his all at the altar of the Motheriand The main duty of the meeting at Poona should be to devise measures for the consolidation of the thin band of self-sacrificing patriots. Congress must be reorganised on a more efficient basis, so that there will be more strength in Congress circles. The fight for freedom is arduous and it is not wise to waste human material irrespective of the urgency of the situation. Peace is needed for recuperation of the lost strength and hence we have consistently advocated the abandonment of Civil disobedience campaign..... If Congess wishes to utilise the existing machinery with all its drawbacks for achieving Swaraj, Gandhiji's deductions cannot be experimented; if not, the present methods of sporadic haphazard, disunited experiments should yield place, to a mightier and concentrated programme.—"New Orissa".

# CRY OF THE POOR TENANTS

## After Elections Are Over Their Plight Is Forgotten

By P. D. KESARIA.

Much has been loudly said of the miseries of tenants through the medium of newspapers in Bombay for a long time but it is a matter of regret that even the so-called Tenants' Association has slept over the matter. The Tenants' Association awakened only at the time of the last Municipal election and did indeed much to the extent of helping even the candidates, so that when they were elected, the voice of the tenants would then be properly heard.

Under the auspices of the same association when a meeting was called some time back, so many stage actors played their part. I use that word because indeed they played the role of actors and not of gentlemen. Generally actors attract the attention of the audience by their acting only. Our actors attracted the public's attention by their long speeches showing in their acting that they are heroes of war. But their heroism and their acting disappeared with them behind the screen at the end of the drama (and not the meeting).

**WHERE ARE THEY NOW?**

Where have they gone? They will again appear at the time of next Municipal elections and by contortions and distortions in their speeches (not excluding promises, pledges and what not?) of heroism will attract a concourse of blind-followers. Again we notice that they vanish and their valour sinks into oblivion. They reappear. They disappear. The dogs bark but the caravan goes on. (Do they think so?)

Let us try to rouse them from their sweet slumbers. It was the year 1931 when our "Association came into existence, with deciding the question of rents as its object. Their object is quite manifest in the report of the association for the year 1931-32. The association had convened two important meetings, one in Chikhal Wadi and the other in Dhuru Hall, at Dadar for giving consideration to the Rent Act. The association as well as the candidates do not seem to have done anything in the matter of removing the disabilities of the poor tenants who are hard hit on account of depression in trade and increasing unemployment.

**ACT UP TO YOUR PLEDGES.**

My object in writing this is not to belittle the promoters of the association but to put facts before the public. Will the Corporators listen to this appeal so that the tenants, whose efforts are mainly responsible for their success in the elections may be cautious in choosing their representatives in the next elections. As the election approaches, the candidates and their volunteers spare no efforts in going from door to door and requesting the public to give votes to the respective persons.

After the elections are over the candidates turn deaf ears to their own words. The tenants are in a most critical position at present. The candidates never care to see how the landlords harass them in order to squeeze out money from them.

Gentlemen please listen! The tenants' state is indeed pathetic They do not earn even half of what they did and many are even thrown in the streets.

(Continued on page 7.)

# Frankly Speaking

**CONFERENCE DEAD.**

We may take it for granted that the World Economic Conference is dead for all practical purposes, and that it will be very difficult to revive it, even with the assistance of Mr. Roosevelt.

The American President has already achieved his object of depreciating the dollar to its old parity with pound sterling, and having accomplished this, he is willing to negotiate further with the European countries.

The Conference has done nothing, except wrongle interminably over trifles. World prosperity cannot be accomplished with the help of speeches, however soporific they may be.

Nobody now takes any interest in the proceedings of the Conference, or its chronic difficulties. The most important thing,—the cancellation of war debts,—yet remains to be taken in hand and America's attitude is more than doubtful on the point, though it may agree to bow to the inevitable if Europe refuses to honour its financial obligations.

**IMPOTENT DEFIANCE.**

The Irish Senate is riding for a fall. It has rejected the Constitution Amendment Bill reducing from eighteen to three months the period for which it can hold up a Bill passed by the Dail.

Owing to its reactionary attitude towards the question of the Oath of Allegiance and several other matters, the Senate has become extremely unpopular and it would have been easy for Mr. de Valera to get the Dail to pass a more drastic Bill, eliminating the second chamber altogether.

But he took up in this as in many other questions a compromising attitude and brought forward a mild measure letting the Senate live but removing its sting.

That body's defiance does not affect the ultimate issue. In eighteen months from the passing of the third reading of the Bill in the Dail it will become law whatever the Senate may do.

**TAKE NOTE.**

The elaborate ceremony of hoisting the Union Jack in front of the Municipal Building at Rander in Gujarat deserves to be taken due notice of by local bodies all over the country.

The ceremony was appropriately performed by the Collector of Surat in accordance, it is alleged, with the unanimous resolution of the municipality.

It establishes the principle that it is quite legitimate for a local body to hoist a flag as an expression of its political feeling. The choice of the flag will, of course, depend upon the personnel of the body. But most such bodies in India would naturally hoist the National Flag.

It is to be noted in this connection that many local bodies in India already fly the National flag, and the Sangamner case has once again established the legality of such action.

**JAPANESE WON'T BUDGE.**

We are not surprised at the dictatorial tone of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association in reply to the E. I. Cotton Association's request that the present quarrel ought to be settled in a more amicable spirit.

The Japanese Spinners refuse to rescind their resolution for the boycott of Indian cotton so long as the tariffs now imposed against all foreign imports of piece-goods, except British, remain.

While Japan cannot be blamed for her step, it is the business of the E. I. Association to convert the Indian millowners to the use of Swadeshi cotton, as against foreign. If Indian mills which have benefitted themselves at the cost of the Indian public, particularly the agriculturists, could be compelled to use Indian cotton, the position could be retrieved a great deal.

The Indian millowners are unrerepentant, but Japan must recognise that she cannot be allowed to swamp and ultimately kill the Indian mill industry.

**WILL NOT BEND THE KNEE.**

The C. P. Government tried to frighten the Jubbulpore Municipality into dismissing three men who were convicted for taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement, unless "they formally dissociated" themselves from the movement.

The Bombay Municipality, which was merely sent a circular letter, surrendered immediately and dismissed the Dean of the K. E. M Hospital, and the auditors, who are Government pensioners, objected to the payment of even leave allowances.

The Jubbulpore Municipal President wrote to the Government that he could neither dismiss nor ask the Municipal employees formally to dissociate themselves from the C. D. Movement as there was no provision for the same in the Municipal Act.

The Municipality ratified the letter by a very large majority of 22 votes against 4 nominated members. The Government letter stated that by employing such men the Municipality was giving direct encouragement to the movement.

If Congressmen who have been convicted for similar offences can become members or presidents of a municipality, we do not see why humbler men should be penalised. We are glad the Jubbulpore Municipality refused to bend its knee to the Minister.

## Readers' Views

### "SWADESHI" WATERPROOFS

From R. K. Acharya.

With reference to the paragraph regarding Swadeshi Waterproof Coats in your esteemed Journal dated the 10th instant, I beg to inform you that in the advertisement of the Bengal Waterproof Works, Ltd., in the "Free Press Journal" on the 16th May last and subsequent insertions they mentioned that their waterproofs were certified by the Swadeshi Certifying Board.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that although the Waterproofs purchased from the Bengal Waterproof Works, Ltd., are not purchased as Swadeshi (though in your Journal dated the 1st instant it was mentioned that the Municipality has purchased 250 Waterproofs from the Bengal Waterproof Works, Ltd., as Swadeshi) the Company had a Certificate from the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, while on making inquiries I find that no certificate was issued to them by this Body.

Sir, you will oblige the public if you will kindly ask them to produce their original certificate before you, and also to state clearly whether they supplied Swadeshi Waterproofs to the Municipality or coats made up in India from foreign material which, as you say cannot be called "Swadeshi".

I write this, as I am one of those who would gladly go in for a raincoat if I could get a genuine "Swadeshi" article. But I am, at present, obliged to go unprotected from the rain because I will not wear a coat of foreign manufacture and my past experience of Swadeshi waterproofs made of "chemically proofed" foreign or Indian cloth, in the place of the genuine rubberoid that India does not apparently yet produce, is that they are no proof against our "Swadeshi" rain.

### "BOLT FROM THE BLUE"

From Gopaldas Teekchand, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Dadu.

The Government Notification, Finance Department No. 9997, dated 17th May, 1933, increasing the period of work with one stroke of the pen by full two hours, was a bolt from the blue. It is a death blow to the efficiency of the clerical staff which already has been groaning heavily under the work accumulated on account of the curtailment of the staff.

Looking to the humorous side of it, this notification may not appear strange and tyrannical to those who have the fortune of serving and living in cool climates, such as Karachi, Bombay and Poona I wish this Order had been passed after the authorities had passed some time of their lives in Upper Sind, where in summer the days are the hottest, and coldest in winter. It is absolutely impossible that the poor clerks can work all this long while in such inclement weather and, at the same time, show efficiency.

The clerks are generally low paid, and most of them cannot afford to have the luxury of engaging a servant. It is they who purchase daily provisions for their families. But when to do that now? This Government resolution will now compel them to leave their beds at dawn, and after an incomplete sleep, they will have to hurry through their morning ablutions and breakfast and run up to their offices like schoolboys to attend exactly at 7 in the morning.

The authorities can well realise that efficiency of work can be expected from those who attend the office in dozing mood, with stomachs half-starved, with gloomy prospects ahead of them of plodding through the files of papers for full seven-and-a-half hours without any breathing time, and with the dreary idea looming ahead of going back to their homes over long distances at 2-30 p.m., the hottest part of the day, under the scorching sun. Such men after weary service and heat of the day can hardly be expected to relish their meals kept ready for them by their anxious families.

Appeal is, therefore, hereby made to the authorities that, looking to the circumstances, it will be wise for them if they be pleased to revert to the old order of five-and-a-half hours. But if the Government proved adamant, then let the period of five-and-a-half hours be increased by one hour at the most, with half-an-hour's recess as is prevalent in Karachi and other places, which, being cool, deserve no such luxury.

### BOYCOTT OF JAP GOODS

From M. M. Wadia.

Now that the Indian National Congress is about to call off Civil Disobedience may it not be suggested that it should devote its constructive energies to the interests of the Indian Nation, particularly the Indian Agriculturists.

The Japanese menace of boycott of Indian Cotton should be fought with the powerful weapins which the Congress alone can wield. The task is imperative. If Japan does not come round there should be declared an immediate boycott of every article imported from that country. The unloading of Japanese Shipping should be picketed at the five or six important Ports of India. We shall then be paying Japan in her own coin, as she herself waged war against China for boycott of her goods, and at the same time all will have the satisfaction of doing important national work.

It is impossible to enforce a boycott after the goods have been distributed all over the Country. We must strike at once and at the root.

### SUFFERINGS OF B. B. & C. I. PASSENGERS

From "Domini."

Male as well as female third class B. B. & C. I Railway local passengers have in unequivocal terms ventilated their grievances through the press and requested the Railway Authorities to redress them. And with what effect is only known to those that are compelled by Mother Necessity to travel day in and day out for their daily bread.

The male passengers have been for years together crying in the wilderness to stop the nuisance to which they have been regularly subjected to by the army of beggars and hawkers in the trains. The female passengers have pointedly, but vainly, drawn attention to the great inconvenience caused to them by the fisherwomen by bringing in the compartment their baskets and planks, and how dangerous it is to them to entrain or detrain with these obstacles piled up in their way. If no consideration in this world could weigh with the Railway authorities, at least chivalry to have prompted them to take notice of the complaints of the fair, and enforce the traffic regulation which prohibits the passengtrs from carrying these baskets and such like with them in the compartment. What confounds one the most is the criminal negligence on the part of the guard, the man on the spot, who connives at this infringement.

### THEIR DELUSION

From A Passenger.

May I bring to light and seek the help of your powerful pen to remedy the deplorable condition of the travelling public on the Khurla-Mankhurd Baanch Line.

It is a branch line starting from Kurla and terminating at Mankhurd, a distance of nearly 5 miles. There is an hourly service from morning 5 a.m. to 10 a.m. up to Mankhurd and up to 11 a.m. to Chembur. After a break of nearly three hours the service starts in the afternoon from 1-40 p.m. to 9-45 p. m.

If a passenger misses one train he has to wait for nearly an hour to catch the next one. If perchance a passenger misses his last morning trip, which starts from Kurla somewhere at 10 a.m. the unfortunate individual has no alternative but to waste nearly three hours before he gets home. Of the three stations on this line only, Chembur, is properly equipped, the remaining two stations Viz., Govandi and Mankhurd can in no way be put in the category of stations.

There are no platforms at these stations—not even low-level ones, and it is very difficult, nay dangerous, for passengers to alight from or board the trains, especially is the difficulty great with ladies, children, old-men and invalids. The only emblem by which these stations can be recognised by a new-comer are stone-boards with their respective names on them.

As if these inconveniences and handicaps are not enough the Railway Authorities have recently removed the gas lights from these stations. These enabled passengers to see their way about and helped them to keep away from venomous reptiles. During monsoon the spots which serve the purpose of platforms are surrounded by green grass alive with all kinds of snakes and that no tragedy has so far occured is not thanks to the Railway Authorities.

The only conclusion one can come to from this is that the Powers-that-be are labouring under the delusion that those living there are quadrapeds in human shape.

# NO ROBE AND CHAIN FOR MAYOR

## City Fathers Turn Down Proposal; Jamnadas Mehta Terms Them Superstitious Relic

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday with an overwelming majority threw out the resolution of Mr. K. H. Goregaoker to provide a suitable Mayoral robe and Mayoral silver chain for the Mayor as they thought the practice was idolatorous and a remnant of the superstitious age. A few councillors tried to make out that the robe and the chain would enhance the dignity of the Mayor, but the House summarily dismissed the suggestion.

The Corporation also sent a rejoinder to the Government, disapproving the attitude they had adopted on the question of the tobacco duty.

The Corporation considered a letter to the Mayor from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated 15th June on the question of the excise duty on tobacco and the distribution of the proceeds between the Municipality and the Improvement Trust.

LEGAL RIGHT DISPUTED

In their previous letter the Mayor on oehalf of the Corporation had submitted tnat the tobacco duty was a municipal revenue to which the Government replied.

(1) that the duty is a Provincial tax and not a Municipal tax:

(2) that it is not included among the items of the Municipal fund described in section 111 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888;

(3) that the description of the tax as a Municipal duty in the Tobacco Duty Act of 1857, is merely descriptive of the area of its operation and does not give the Municipality a legal claim to the proceeds which are available for distribution as Government may deem fit.

There is nothing in the arguments put forward by the Corporation which would lead Government to reconsider their decision. On the other hand the history of the tax traced in your predecessor's letter and the facts stated above confirm the contention of Government that the tobacco tax is a Provincial tax and the Corporation have got no legal right to any part of the duty either under Act V of 1857 or Act I of 1932.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the Government be informed that the Corporation adhered to their original opinion and they considered that the Government were not justified in the attitude they had taken.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the proposition.

Mr. B. J. Boman Behram moved an amendment to take counsel's opinion, which Mr. K. H. Goregaoker seconded.

Dr. J. A. Collaco in supporting the proposition said no useful purpose would be served by sending the matter to counsel for opinion. It seemed to him that Government had cast all their moral obligations to the wind, and they had to submit to the Government with dignified protests.

Mr. H. A. Lalji regretted that instead of helping the municipality, the government were taking away municipal revenue

TEST VALIDITY

Mr. V. N. Vedak also thought that Government's action should be tested in a court of law as the opinion which government took from the Advocate-General on the matter was not final.

The motion was to put vote and the original proposition of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was carried with a large majority

ROBE AND CHAIN.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker then moved:-

That the Corporation are of opinion that His Worship the Mayor should be provided with a suitable Mayoral robe and a Mayoral silver chain to be worn by him when he presides at the Corporation meetings and also on other ceremonial occasions when he represents the Corporation.

That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary grant for the purpose.

Mr. Goregaoker referred to the County Councils in England where their Mayors were given Mayoral robes which enhanced their dignity.

Mr. Sunderdas Morarji seconded the proposition.

Principal Sohrab R. Davar supported the proposition and said the Mayoral robe would dignify the external appearance of the Mayor and also internal substance (laughter)

SUPERSTITIOUS.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta opposed the resolution and said it was a relic of superstitious age in England. There may be some practice in England for Mayoral robe which might be warranted by history, but there was no necessity to create a precedent in the 20th century in Bombay by introducing a practice which was wholly idolatorous and superstitious and which was created in ages past by the rulers to inspire awe among the people.

Mr V. N. Vedak supporting the proposition asked Mr. Jamnadas as to why he wore gown while appearing in the High Court before judges when he practised a few years ago? Then again, he asked Mr. Jamnadas to remember that he wore a gown while taking his university degree. The wearing of the gown, he said, certainly enhanced his dignity.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai opposed the proposition and said the Corporation after mature consideration had thrown out the proposition for the Mayoral robe two years ago. There was no dignity in wearing of the gown but there was dignity in maintaining the office of the Mayor with efficiency and intelligence.

MOTION LOST.

The proposition was then put to vote and declared lost by an overwhelming majority.

The Corporation agreed to the following resolution moved by Mr. Goregaoker.

That the Commissioner be requested to consider, in consultation with the Police Commissioner, and report on the desirability of introducing one way traffic (1) in Medows Street, North to South between the Central Bank and the Hammam Street and (2) in the Bruce Street, West to East between the Central Bank and the Tamarind Lane as on account of unrestricted traffic regulations in these streets there is a chance of a very serious accident happening at a point where both these streets meet the Hornby Road at the Central Bank. The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

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## *CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME URGED*

(Continued from page 1.)

taken up and worked by Congress workers.

PATHAN LEADER URGES CONTINUANCE OF C. D. M.

A Pathan leader, speaking next, is reported to have stated that Pathans were for continuing the movement. He narrated the sufferings of non-violent Congressmen due to repressive policy of Government. He thought that the abandonment of movement would be suicidal. He prayed and appealed to Gandhiji to give them proper guidance at the present juncture.

Smti. Hansa Mehta made a bold stand for abandonment of movement. She is stated to have said that the country was not prepared for continuing the movement. It appears she was interrupted, but she turned round and said: "We in Bombay have fought and we know what it is. Bombay had magnificently stood during the last fight and had sent thousands of young men to jail. Bombay was proud of it then. To-day, Bombay knows that it cannot continue the movement any longer. and Bomcayites were not ashamed to accept that they had failed.

TAKE TO CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

She urged the Conference and leaders to discontinue the movement and set upon some constructive Programme.

Two leaders from Nagpur and Berar stated that the movement should be continued.

A Karnatak leader then narrated the position of the province, specially regarding the No-tax campaign. He is stated to have said that there was no demoralisation amongst workers as reported. The spirit was not dead. Looking to the sufferings that the peasants had undergone for the last one year and more, there was no other course open than to continue the movement.

BENGAL DELEGATE FOR CONTINUANCE.

A Bengal delegate, also speaking for continuance of the movement, is said to have criticised the alternative programme suggested, and said that those who had opposed Gandhiji when he advocated the constructive work are to-day suggesting the same programme, when it was essential to fight.

SUICIDAL.

A Sindhi gentleman who made a long and strong speech for continuance of the Civil Disobedience Movement, is stated to have said that if Congress abandoned the movement at this stage, there would be no difference between Congressmen as Congressmen and Moderates. There were three distinct parties in the country to-day, viz., Modorates, Congressmen and Revolutionaries. Congress, for doing work amongst the masses, had gained confidence and respect as the strongest national body. If, to-day, the movement was withdrawn the position of Congress would be worse than that of Liberals. Such an action would be suicidal and cutting their own legs. Every Congressman who is considered by the general public as a man of action having the fighting spirit would be looked upon with contempt.

The speaker urged on leaders responsible to continue the movement.

Delhi delegates then spoke. All of them supported Dr. Ansari's statement that Delhi had been fully dried, and could not continue the movement further.

The Conference was adjourned at 4-30 p.m. to 1 p.m. to-morrow.

Gandhiji who heard all the speeches, it is stated, was looking very tired to-day

PARNAKUTI FARLEYS.

Immediately after adjournment Gandhiji and other leaders rushed to Parnakuti to meet and continue deiscussions.

The Parnakuti meeting dispersed at about 6-30 p.m., and will be meeting again to-morrow morning.

Momentous decision by Gandhiji will be taken to-morrow morning, and he will make a statement before the Conference giving his views and what course of action he is going to take.

MAHATMA AT TEA-PARTY.

A Tea-Party organised by the "Kesari" and "Mahratta" office in honour of Gandhiji was attended by 400 persons, including Malaviya, Sastri and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Sjt. Kelker welcomed all guests at the entrance to the "Kesari" office. Sjt. Kelkar offered fruits, sweets and milk to Gandhiji, but took only one orange bit, and immediately got up to leave. He told Mr. Kelkar he had promised to be present for five minutes, and it was mathamatically five minutes.

Mr. Kelkar garlanded Gandhiji, who, while leaving, pointed to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and told Mr. Kelkar: "Others can remain, but this old granny is accompanying

# SIKH RIGHT TO CARRY KIRPANS

## Emergency Council To Be Formed In Cawnpore To Fight Issue

CAWNPORE, July 12.

As sequel to yesterday's conviction of 12 Sikhs in connections with the Kirpans' case, Sikhs decided to form an emergency Council in connection with the protection of their religious rights, regarding the carryng of swords which they call kirpans.

It is understood that Shriman Gurudwar Committee and the Amritsar Akali Dal have also been approached in the same connection.—A. P.

## *MAGISTRATE'S VIEW*

### *"No Carrying Of Any Number Or Weapons"*

LATER.

Regarding the Sikh agitation, the authorities declare that Kartarsingh was challaned under 19 Arms Act, not for having a kirpan but for having two weapons —a kirpan and a sword, when he was arrested at 2 a.m.

In the Punjab High Court Case, Harsingh and another versus Crows, it was held that "a Sikh possessing and wearing one sword has committed no olence."

In Kartarsingh case, the Magistrate says. "There might have been something to be said for the accused, if he had only one weapon even longer than usual, but I am unable to continue the exemption in favour of Sikhs to as enabling them to carry any number of weapons they like."—A. P.

## *SIKHS DISPUTE SETTLED*

CAWNPORE, July 13.

Mr. R. F. Mudie, District Magistrate, Cawnpore, informs the Associated Press that the Sikh trouble has been settled on the following terms:+"Sikhs have agreed that the case will be fought out in the law courts in the ordinary way. Sikhs, who were imprisoned for contempt of court, have been released under the provisions of the criminal procedure code, as the question over which contempt arose has been settled."—A. P.

## *GANDHIJI EXHAUSTED BY DISCUSSION*

POONA, July 13.

Following is the official statement issued regarding to-day's proceedings of the conference:—

"The adjourned session of the informal conference was held at 1 p.m. to-day. Fourteen more delegates took part in the discussions to-day. No decision has been taken yet. The Conference adjourned at 4. and will sit again to-morrow at 1 p.m. It is expected that there will not be further adjournment."

MAHATMA LOOKS EXHAUSTED.

The strain of the prolonged, intensive discussions and consultations during the past two days has told on Mr. Gandhi's health, and he has lost 2-1/2 pounds in weight. At the end of the day to-day he looked exhausted.

Informal discussions among prominent leaders adjourned again till 9 a.m. to-morrow when they hope to arrive at a decision.—A. P.

## *POONA DISCUSSIONS ADJOURNED*

POONA, July 13.

The informal conference Congress leaders after three hours discussion adjourned at 4 p.m. till 1 p.m. to-morrow.

Unlike yesterday when, with the exception of one or two, the speakers urged withdrawal of civil disobedience, to-day it is understood, that a good many speakers opposed withdrawal, prominent among them being Sardar Sardul Singh and Acharya Kripalani.

Of eight or nine persons who spoke at to-day's meeting only four or five supported the view that Civil Disobedience had proved ineffective and the country was too exhausted and therefore the movement should be called off.—A. P.

Peshawar.—Turki-Afghan Commission which commenced work on June 17 have made considerable progress. So far nearly 400 cases of claims and complaints have been disposed of. The expedition of work has been attained by grouping tribal complaints which are being investigated by the tribal Jirgas who arrived at a prompt settlement. —A. P.

## CRY OF THE POOR TENANTS

(Continued from Page 6).

They are not in a position to pay the exorbitantly high rents which they paid in the days of war. Their wives and children are dying of starvation for want of their bare necessities. Some of them in the last resort commit suicide.

HEAR THEIR CRY!

I say that this is due to unemployment and depression in trade and I repeat it to emphasize the same. So if you, honourable men, do not hear their cry and redress their grievances then I do not understand what purpose is served of your being elected in the elections and getting the honour. Again if you will refer to the list of voters you will certainly notice that many of them come from the middle-class and only a handful of landlords will be seen. Do you not think it your duty to help the middle class in their struggle with the landlords?

When the duration of the Rent Act expired it was thought that the average expenses had gone down and so there was no further necessity of the same. It was also presumed that the landlords would reduce the rents. But times have undergone a decisive change since then and the tenants' difficulties were landlords' opportunities. In some places the rents have much increased and now they are found to be 25-50 per cent. more than when the Act was in operation.

EXAMPLE OF ENGLAND.

If we look to the history of trade depression in England we shall notice that they are better off than we. The hands of landlords are tied down by hard and fast rules. When a person is unemployed and is not in a position to pay his monthly rent the landlord cannot ask him to vacate. Here we find that a landlord can increase rent, can take steps and ask the tenants to vacate when he cannot pay his rent, can attach his goods and sell them by auction and can send his tenant to custody as a last resort. This is a simple, pure and an honest case and the tenants request their association and the Corporation as well to look into that and to remove their grievances.

## *HUNGER STRIKING WORKERS ARRESTED*

### *Operatives Offer Themselves For Arrest*

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

Five old operatives of Ahmedabad Cotton Mill who commenced hunger-strike to-day, were arrested and taken to the police station after they had sat for four hours in front of the Mill.

Other old operatives numbering over 100 thereupon proceeded to the police station and offered themselves to be arrested. They are sitting in front of the police station.

CRISIS AVERTED.

A settlement having been reached between the Mill-owners Association and the Drawers' Association regarding the rates, the threatened strike of the drawers and the consequent closing of all the mills have been averted.

PROMISE OF MEDIATION.

(Later)—The old operatives who were sitting in front of the police station, saw the Deputy Superintendent, Khan Bahadur Nadir Shah, and he promised to mediate with the Agent of the mill on their behalf.

ARRESTED MEN RESEASED.

The five operatives who were arrested while on hunger strike were released in the evening.

TROUBLE IN ANOTHER MILL.

The operatives of the weaving defartment of the Vijay Mill struck work, to-day in protest against a 12 per cent. cut in their wages.—A. P.

## *ENCOURAGING PUBLIC WORKS*

### *Sir A. Chatterji Favours French Scheme*

LONDON, July 13.

The French resoluton in favour of encouraging public works schemes and international loans engaged the first attention of the plenary meeting of the Economic Commission of the World Economic Conference.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, Chairman, International Labour Office, powerfully supported the scheme because of its direct bearing on unemployment, and advocated large-scale operations by which at present idle capital outside poorer countries might be invtsted.

He smilingly noted, with particular gratification, Franco-American unity in this matter.

Opposition to the international implication was expressed by Italy arguing that reduction of the burden of international credits should be aimed at.—Reuter.

# SUB-INSPECTOR DENIES TUTORING AND ASSAULT

## Police Prosecutor Addresses Court : Accused Reserve Statements Before High Court

Sub-Inspector Parulekar the officer who investigated into the Empire Theatre Bomb cases and the Dadar School robbery case, continuing his evidence at the Dadar Police Court on Thursday, said he had shown powders of sulphide of arsenic, sulphur and a mixture of these two and Potasium chloride, and also a packet of Potassium chloride to witness Rajaram Rajadyaksh, Headmaster of the Udam Mandir, Dadar. Rajaram had on 4th July picked out a certain powder out of these and demonstrated with a piece of paper in one hand how the powder was poured into the bulb by the other hand.

When the powders were tendered as exhibits, Mr. Gadkari, objecting said that these powders should not have been shown to witness after being especially prepared by the Police officer on getting the Chemical Analyser's reports.

Mr. Velkar (Police Prosecutor): The ingredients of the powders are the ingredients which are mentioned by witnesses.

Mr. Gadkari: The Prosecution have got a hint of the ingredients from the Chemical Analyser's reports.

Magistrate: As these powders are thought to be put in, only to show the similarity of colour. I do not see any objection could be put in.

CHARGE OF TUTORING DENIED.

Witness proceeding, denied the allegation that he had tutored witness Rajaram to give evidence in a particular fashion, that he had levelled against him the charge of aiding Hardikar in the evasion of his arrest, and that he had laid down any condition for not taking action against Rajaram. Witness had not instructed Rajaram to depose in court that Bapat was holding a bulb in his left hand and putting a powder similar to the one shown to him in that bulb, and also that accused Bhatker and another man were in the room at the time. Rajaram, he said, had made his statement of his own accord.

MAGISTRATE'S REJOINDER.

When Mr. Gadkari remarked, at this stage, that these answers meant waste of time, the Magistrate made a quick rejoinder saying "the witness wants to clear himself of the allegations made against him. He then produced a Bombay Government Notification and its amendment, dated 1927 and 1930, respectively, which prohibited the manufacture or possession of explosives composed of sulphur or sulphurant mixed with chloride of Potash. At the time of their arrests Bapat and Hardiker were unemployed, while Bhatker, a matriculation student, was out of school for two months.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT DENIED.

After lunch Mr. Gadkari engaged witness in a lengthy and searching cross-examination, during which witness stated that all the three accused were in the Mahim lock-up from 8th to 12th April. Hardiker had been sent first to K. E. M. Hospital and then to the police hospital on 12th April, as he had complained of pain in his stomach due to an operation for appendicites made upon him last year and was detained there for a day. Witness added that it was wholly untrue that he had assaulted Hardiker whilst recording his statement about Bhatker.

When Hardiker was arrested at the ferry wharf, his luggage was taken charge of by the police and kept at the Mahim Police Station, until the night of June 30. His belongings consisting of a brown trunk and big black one had been searched by witness in connection with the robbery case. The H. S. R. A. leaflet was seized from the black trunk. But some letters and packets said to be of private letters found in this trunk were not taken possession of, because it did not form the subject-matter of the robbery case. The 'dhoti' was taken charge of by witness to verify the statement made by Hardiker. A gold medal, which was also found in the same box, was not the subject-matter of the robbery case, and the accused Hardikar had not made any statement regarding this.

SECOND SEARCH.

Witness produced a 'Panchnama,' and stated that it mentioned only the articles seized and not those found in the trunks. Witness stated that in searching these trunks, he was looking for currency notes concerned in the Dadar robbery case. In consequence of a statement made by Hardikar, witness held a second search of April 19 and found the H. S. R. A. leaflet in the bundle of letters that were in the black trunk.

There were no complaints of ill-treatment by the accused, otherwise enquiries would have been instituted. They complained of ill-treatment only when they were put up for trial on June 16. Witness went to Poona to arrest Khisti and Khadilkar in connection with this case, and they also made allegations of ill-treatment against him before the City Magistrate, Poona.

The prosecution then closed their case and the accused, who were asked if they wished to make any statement, reserved their statements before the High Court.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Velkar in addressing the Court, summarised the evidence and stated that the prosecution had fully proved their case. Regarding Mrs. Sowani's evidence, the Prosecutor requested the Court to consider her evidence as irresponsible. The cash memo found in the broken vaseline bottle on the occasion of the second outrage yielded a clue to the connecting link between the two explosions at the Empire Theatre.

The defence counsel will address the Court on Friday afternoon.

## *OFFICIAL & PERSONAL*

The Hon'ble Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, Government of India, arrived at Government House, Naini Tel. on Thursday afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Hon. Sardar Jaganath Maharaj Pandit at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

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# Parliamentary Democracy Has Failed In England

## House Of Commons Must Be Freed From Menace Of Financial Sabotage And Organised Opposition Of Propertied Classes, Says Sir S. Cripps

A vigorous, effective democracy alive to the importance of the political issues that face the country and determined to express its will and see that will carried into effect—that is what I want, writes Sir Stacord Cripps, K.C., M.P., Solicitor General in the last Labour Government, in the "News Chronicle."

Democracy must be made a living organism and we must not accept in its place some dead shell of the past. The mere use of the words democracy or democratic must not be allowed to mislead us into acceptig out-of-date and one-sided Parliamentary institutions.

Our present Parliamentary system, with its two Chambers and its antiquated rules of procedure, may suffice for a so-called democratic capitalism, which presupposes the perpetual dominance of wealth, and merely seeks in times of prosperity to improve the wage- and salary-earners' position of subordination. With a capitalist majority in the House of Commons, a subservient House of Lords, and the whole economic power of the country as outside support, it is possible to make such a system function. But democracy must not favour one class only, the capitalists, and make it impossible for a Socialist Government to carry through the policy for which they are elected.

Yet such is our "democratic" machinery of government to-day. A Second Chamber consisting almost entirely of representatives of the present holders of economic power set as a watch-dog to prevent the people's representatives attacking that power in any way has no connection with democracy; it is, in fact, the very negation of democracy.

Parliamentary procedure which has been developed slowly over the centuries in the hands of the property-owning classes is not designed to assist the workers to achieve a great change in the teeth of bitter opposition from the comparatively small but immensely powerful class who at present control the entire wealth of the country.

It is hardly surprising that those who look forward eagerly to the possibility of a Socialist majority in Parliament should at the same time wonder whether they will be able to get anything done when they have that majority. The ghost of 1929-1931 fills them with forebodings.

Those who believe that that ghost represents the dead hopes of millions of workers realise that if those hopes are to be reborn it is no good pretending that Socialism can ever be accomplished by our existing Parliamentary methods. To do so is to mislead the people.

Are we then to abandon all hope of Socialism or cry out that only dictatorship or revolution can give us our desires?

I believe not.

I am convinced that if we are prepared to face up to the difficulties and put them fairly and squarely before the people we shall be able to devise a satisfactory and truly democratic method of carrying through the change. Parliamentary democracy has not in itself failed, but we have so far failed to adapt it to the necessities of a new era in our history.

The present landslide of essentially democratic peoples to dictatorship has been brought about by their failure to realise the urgent necessity for adapting their Parliamentary methods.

They have been persuaded to dictatorship as the only way of getting things done, and the democrats have realised too late the reason for their failure.

"FIRST STEP TO SOCIALISM."

As a first step to Socialism we must obtain a majority in the House of Commons, a majority pledged and authorised to bring in the necessary legislation to transform the basis of society in this country. It is idle to hope that by slow and imperceptible stages we shall gradually persuade those who hold the economic power to hand it over willingigy to the community. There will be violent opposition to Socialism not only from the House of Lords but from the financial and industrial magnates outside Parliament.

If the people give their mandate for the change democracy requires that it shall be carried through. There is no doubt the task will be difficult, but what are the alternatives? Either the continuance of the capitalist system, already in a state of decay, with the perpetual economic subjection of the wage and salary-earners, or a revolutionary change brought about by violence and bloodshed.

It is surely worth while to make the attempt to adapt our Parliamentary methods and so avoid the other alternatives.

With a majority in the House of Commons we must insist upon the absolute supremacy of the people's representatives. There can and must be no compromise on essentials. Opposition from within Parliament and from without must be faced and overcome. The obstruction of the House of Lords must be removed once and for all, and the House of Commons must be left as the sole master of the Government.

It will be neither necessary nor desirable to remove the ultimate power from Parliament, which will delegate much of its authority in more detailed matters to its Ministers, as has been done increasingly through the last two years. That delegation will allow the Government to act swiftly, confident in the support of the House of Commons, and will allow the House of Commons, and through it the people, to have an Executive of Ministers capable of meeting the people's demand for action.

It will be clear that neither the House of Commons nor the Government is to be frightened by financial sabotage or the organised opposition of the property-owning classes, for the whole power of the State will be available to carry through the expressed will of the people.

If this policy is made clear to the electors and they are asked for and give their mandate upon it, I believe there is nothing that need stand in the way of its accomplishment.

## *CHAMBERS' EVIDENCE ENDS*

### *Further Evidence Before "Joint" To-day*

LONDON, July 13.

The evidence of the Associated Chambers of Commerce concluded at to-day's sitting.

The evidence of Sir S. Hoare, Sir M. Hailey and Stewart was continued, and will be resumed to-morrow when the Select Committee will sit throughout the day.

**GARDEN PARTY.**

The Select Committee rose earlier than usual to enable members and delegates to attend the Garden Party in their honour given by His Majesty's Government, held by the permission of His Majesty, at Hampton Court Palace. The guests were received by Sir S. Hoare and Lady Maude Hoare. —Reuter.

## *HOARE'S EVIDENCE SURPRISES SIMLA*

SIMLA, July 13.

Some stir has been caused in political circles here by the report of the evidence of the Secretary of State and Sir Malcolm Hailey before the Joint Select Committee. The Viceroy's Executive Council met this evening. Provincial Ministers, who happen to be here in connection with the Industries Conference, met informally and considered the desirability of issuing a joint statement against any whittling down of provincial autonomy, but they deferred decision till to-morrow when they will have seen a fuller report of the evidence and have had time to examine it further.—A.P.

## *RUSSIAN OIL COMES IN DESPITE BAN*

### *British Minister Unable To Solve Mystery Of Supplies*

In the House of Commons on June 20, Sir William Davison (C. —Kensington) asked the President of the Board of Trade in what circumstances Russian Oil Products, Ltd., were still obtaining petroleum for distribution throughout Great Britain.

Lieutenant Colonel Colville: No licences for the importation of Russian petroleum oil have been issued under section 2 of the Russian Goods (Import Prohibition) Act. It may be that Russian Oil Products, Ltd., are importing supplies through non-Russian sources.

Sir W. Davison: Is the hon. gentleman aware that R.O.P. petrol is being sold all through the country in large quantities? Does he think this is satisfactory in view of the prohibition of Russian imports?

Lieutenant Colonel Colville: It cannot have been imported from Russia since the date of the embargo, because no licences have been granted.

Mr. E. Evans (L.—University of Wales): Does it not show the complete farce of the embargo?

Lieutenant Colonel Colville: No, sir.

Sir Basil Peto (C.—Barnstaple) asked if the Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department was satisfied that as a matter of fact no Russian oils have been imported, and if so could he tell the House from what source the Russian Oil Products organisation throughout the country was still selling in full volume all the oil they sold before, exactly as if no embargo had been imposed. (Cheers.)

Lieutenant Colonel Colville: I can only repeat it must be imported from non-Russian sources.

Sir Basil Peto: As this matter requires further probing I shall raise the question on the adjournment to-morrow.

## WALL STREET CAUTIOUS

### General Tone In Stock Exchange Good

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 12.

The Stock Exchange with liquidation by weak holders apparently ceased and confidence was renewed. The general tone was good, chief features being the revival of strength in recent industrial favourites, especially Rayon shares.

Wheat strengthened further on lower Canadian crop estimates.

Metals advanced afresh, yesterday's fall apparently being overdone.

Rubber responded to higher Eastern and American advices.

Wall Street is cautious despite the advance in leading commodities.

## *PRINCE'S FORCED LANDING IN FIELD*

### *Motorist Helps Him To Complete Journey By Car*

LONDON, July 13

The Prince of Wales made a forced landing in field at Swanage owing to bad weather while flying from Sunningdale to Weymouth to open the new £150,000 sterling pier. The Prince, accepting the offer of a passing motorist, completed the journey by car. —Reuter.

The Public Accounts Committtee of the Legislative Assembly meets at Simla on August 3.—A. P.

## STOP PRESS

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 13.

The following are the closing scores in the first-class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Somerset vs. Surrey:—Surrey 282 for eight and declared. Somerset 95 for two.

Warwickshire vs. Northamptonshire:—Warwick 186. Northants 80 for one.

Gloucestershire vs. Notts.—Gloucester 368. Notts nil for nil.

Worcestershire vs. Kent:—Worcester 477 for two. (Paraudi 224 not out, Nichol 109 not out.—Reuter's Special.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

LONDON, July 13.

Heavy rain and north wind made conditions wretched at Bisley. Ashburton Shield was contested by 79 schools. Glenalmond School, Scotland won with 487 points. Winchester was second with 480 and Marlborough third 478 points.—Reuter's Special.

At Wimbledon, Perry beat MacGrath 6/2. 6/4. 6/2.—Reuter's Special.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 13.

The following is the amended list of probables with their jockeys for the Eclipse Stakes.

The following should be omitted: Gainslaw, Dick Turpin, Hesperus, Beneficial, Manitoba and Interlace.

The following should be added to the previous list: Lochiel (Gordon Richards), Belfry (Smith), and Elliott rides Firdaussi, Beary Gino and Fox and dausi, Beary Gino and Fox The Keen.

# LAHORE PROFESSOR'S SUIT AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS

## Judges Dismiss Appeal Against Harding And Fearn But Pronounce Differing Judgments In Neal's Case

LAHORE, July 13.

Differing judgments were pronouncetd by the High Court today in the cross-appeals arising out of the suit for amages brought by Professor Santram Syal, D.A.V. College, Lahore, against three European police officers, against one of whom (Assistant Superintendent Neal) the Lower Court had awarded Rs. 5,500 damages for assault with a battery.

The incident is an echo of students' demonstrations following the judgment in the Bhagat Singh Conspiracy Case.

STUDENT PICKETS BEATEN.

On October 8, 1930, a couple of days after the Bhagat Singh Judgment, the gates of certain colleges of Lahore were picketed by boy and girl students, and the crowds were dispersed by the police by means of a lathi charge.

While returning to headquarters, the police saw within D. A. V. College Compound, 200 youths making an uproar, and the Senior Superintendent, Harding, ordered their dispersal. It is alleged that the police entered the college premises, chased and beat the boys and also Professor Santram Syal, while the latter was lecturing to the boys in the class-room.

Professor Syal brought a suit of Rs. 10,000 damages against Senior Superintendent Harding Assistant Superintendent Neal and Inspector Fearn, but the Senior Sub-Judge decreed Rs. 5,500 against Mr. Neal and dismissed the suit against Messrs. Harding and Fearn.

JUDGES DIFFER.

Mr. Justice Jailal to-day dismissed Neal's appeal with costs holding the defence version that Mr. Neal did not take part in the beating) untenable and saw no reason to intrfere with the lower court's findings on the fact, while Mr. Justice Monroe accepted Mr. Neal's appeal with costs, holding the plaintiff's case improbable.

The appeal against Messrs. Harding and Fearn, however, was unanimously rejected.

Mr. Neal's appeal will be now referred to a Third Judge.—A. P.


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Soap can never be made of sandalwood oil which is a volatile oil. Soaps can be made only of what are called 'fixed' oils like Cocoanut, Groundnut, etc., or of animal fats. After the soap is made of such oils or fats a few drops of sandalwood oil are added to it and it is called Sandal Soap ! !

Similarly some makers add to the soap a few drops of glycerine and call it Glycerine Soap ! !

Most of the so-called Sandal and Glycerine soaps Indian as well as foreign are made of low grade animal fats. All Classes of Godrej's Toilet Soaps are Guaranteed to be made of high class Indian Vegetable Oils.

The well-known French jeweller, Mon. Joseph Pragg, doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:—

'My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I am taking Godrej's soap with me to Paris for use while in Europe.'

Major Dickinson, Government Chemical Analyser says:—

'Godrej's soaps are perfect in all respects.'

Appreciative testimonials have been received from persons like Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Purshotamdas Thakordas and Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai.

Cheaper soaps than Godrej's toilet soaps have hitherto not been made anywhere in the world. The comparative high prices of No. 1 and 2 soaps are owing to the addition of extract of benzoine and other substances known for their beneficial effect on the skin.

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# SOCIAL VICE TO FLOURISH IN CITY?

## Brothel Problem Baffles Corporation And Police: "Legal Difficulties" In Way Of Removing Prostitutes

The Medical Relief and Public Health Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation considered recently the question of the removal of the prostitutes from Foras Road and Sukhlaji Street area. The Hon. Secretary, Social Purity League, writing on this question stated:—

As regards the Golpitha and Sukhlaji Street localities, my Committee are of opinion that by removing them from this locality the Municipality will be creating another centre, possibly in a worse form. These localities are no doubt an eye sore more particularly on tram lines like Falkland Road: but in ports like Bombay such localities are a necessary evil, and my Committee think that if segregation is not possible in the near future, these eye sores be removed to a back street.

The Bombay Vigilance Association also wrote:

BROTHEL-KEEPING ILLEGAL.

The Prevention of Prostitution Act as amended declares brothel-keeping to be illegal. It follows, therefore, that it would be a breach of the provisions of this Act, nay, a virtual abrogation of that Act, if the civic authorities and Government participate in a movement to move prostitutes and transfer a certain number of brothels from one locality to another. The Council of the Association is confident that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will never agree to any such proposal."

POLICE IN A FIX.

The Commissioner of Police to whom this question wts referred, in his letter dated 30th March, 1933, replied, to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner:—

"The sight of the prostitutes in Falkland Road is no doubt shocking and disgusting' to use the words of the Resolution. But the removal of the nuisance is not a simple matter though it may appear to be so to those who have no personal knowledge of the legal and other difficulties. The powers of the Police fall under two main heads—(1) they can prosecute the owner, tenant, lessee, occupier or person in charge of a brothel and (2) they can order a single prostitute to remove herself from her residence. The places referred to in the Corporation Resolution are not however brothels within the meaning of the term brothel as defined in the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act. Every woman living in these places can produce rent chits showing that she is the sole occupant of a room and prosecution under Section 8 B of the Prostitution Act will not succeed. I do not order prostitutes to remove themselves from their place of residence under Section 9 of the Act unless a written complaint is received from somebody living in the neighbourhood and unless that complaint is corroborated by the written evidence of persons who live in the neighbourhood. This is necessary in order to protect the Police against suits for defamation of character. But after some experience I have very serious doubts about the efficacy of action under Section 9. A prostitute does not cease to be a prostitute because she is ordered to change her residence, and her removal invariably results in her appearance in another locality, and not infrequently in a locality where there was no such nuisance before.

"BREAK UP BROTHELS."

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that if the places referred to were brothels, they could be removed in no time; but that it was difficult for the Police to remove prostitutes without a written complaint. He suggested that the Corporation might be recommended to request the Commissioner of Police to break up the brothels that may be found in the said localities and that with regard to the question of removal of individual prostitutes the Corporation be informed that it should be left to individual persons to approach the Commissioner of Police for their removal and that the Corporation should not seek to remove them from one locality to another.

The Committee resolved to report to the Corporation in the terms of the Municipal Commissioner's suggestions.

# DISASTROUS POLICY OF MILL OWNERS

## Despite Depressed Condition Of Indian Cotton They Propose To Buy American

(By Our Cotton Market Correspondent.)

Price of Indian cotton have suffered an undue fall of Rs. 15/-, more or less, as per the statement issued by the Board of the last India Cotton Association directly as a result of the Japanese boycott of our raw cotton.

It may be said that the ever increasing protection granted to the Indian mills and the imposition of further import duty on non-British cloth of 25 per cent, making a total of 75 per cent, has forced Japan to resort to effective boycott of our raw cotton.

Japanese firms in Bombay are fulfilling their old engagements and they have determined not to buy any more cotton. It is claimed by several people and associations that it is merely a threat and will have no effect. But the statement of the E. I. C. Association definitely shows that prices have suffered an undue fall of Rs. 15/-, and to this extent cotton holders of actual cotton have sustained losses.

It must be realized that this decline is recorded at the end of the season when there are no heavy arrivals of cotton but when the new crop begins to move in volumes, there is every reason to believe that our cotton will suffer considerably and cotton growers will be ruined in the absence of any fresh outlet for Indian cotton.

Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton and it can be said that it will not require large quantities of Indian cotton, since it will be able to sell any cloth to this country. Boycott of our cotton is not a threat but when there is no demand for the Japanese cloth, there cannot be any demand for our cotton from Japan.

MILLS TO BUY AMERICAN.

Thus, the outlook of the Indian cotton is most gloomy and disheartening. Under such a state, it is reliably understood that some of our cotton mills are thinking of buying American cotton. It is said that one local mill has sent cable offer for American cotton, while other mills are about to enter into contracts for imports of American cotton.

This action on the part of Indian mills will have a disastrous effect on raw cotton. Every bale of American cotton will unduly depress prices of our cotton and cotton growers will have to suffer considerably. With the arrivals of new crop in the absence of adequate export demand stocks will accumulate, which in turn will have depressing effect on prices.

It is time for our mills to realise that they will not be able to fool all the people for all the time. Indian markets are forced to pay 75 per cent. duty on imports of cloth, only with a view to protect the textile industry. But if the mills look to their own interest and fail to realise their duty to Indian cotton growers, time will not be far when the action of our mills will force consumers to use Japanese cloth not because it is cheap but with a view to find buyers of Indian cotton.

SHORT-SIGHED POLICY.

Qwing to rapid fluctuations in Exchanges at present the parity of our cotton as compared with with Americans has improved somewhat. Small spinning advantage in the use of American cotton is tempting our wills to ruin their own cause.

In past years our mills have often imported American cotton owing to comparatively cheap prices in large quantities. Free use of American cotton in mills decreased demand for Indian cotton which ultimately resulted into large stocks with a consequent result of undue decline in prices. If our mills realise that only for the sake of this national industry, people of the country are paying 75 per cent import duty, there can be no justification for buying American cotton even if it is 5 per cent cheaper in value. It is a short-sihgted policy on the part of our mills who intend to buy American cotton at the cost of Indian cotton. This is a timely suggestion to our mills not to pursue a ruinous policy any more, otherwise, time will come when people of this country will have to wash their hands off the so-called Swadeshi.

---

Calcutta.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered Abdul Rahman and Syed Waziuddin for having in their possession for distribution unauthorised leaflets, to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default five weeks imprisonment.—A. P.

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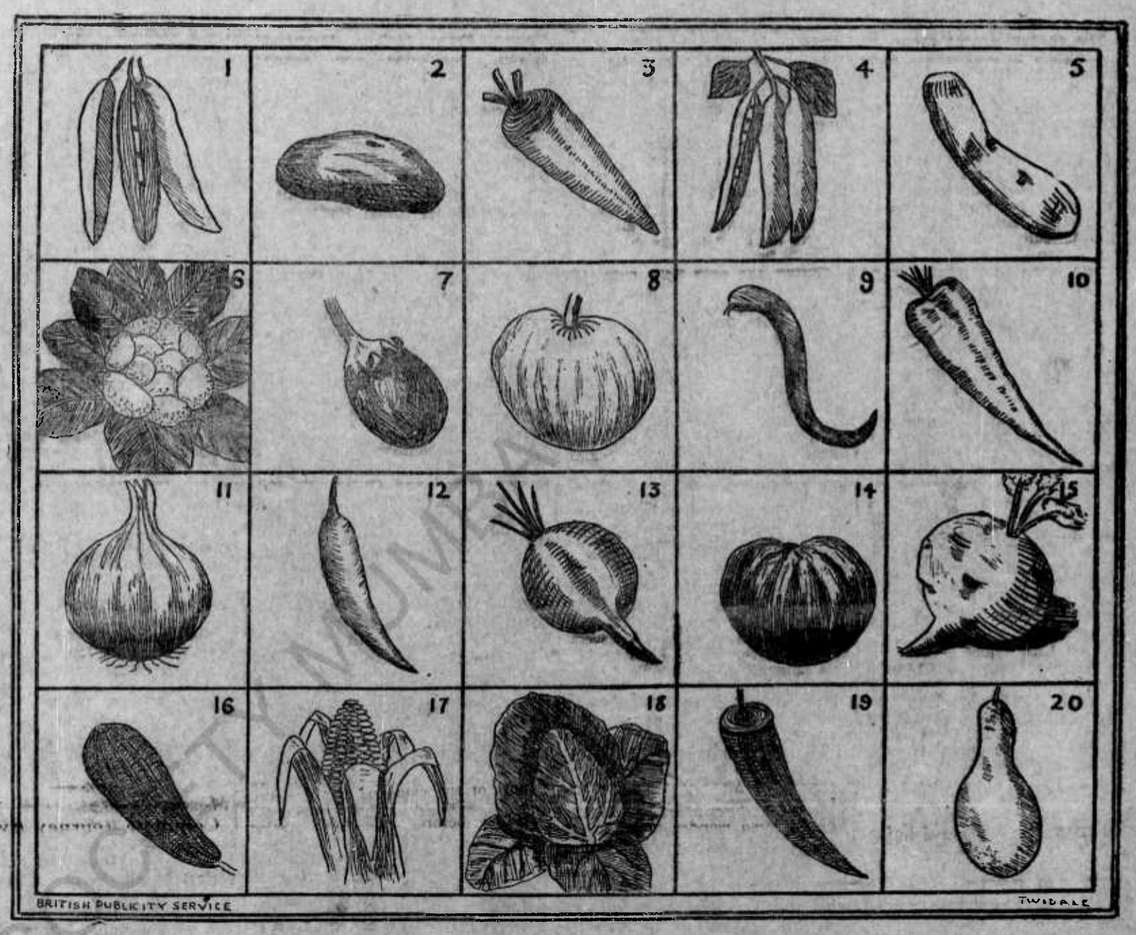
# VEGETABLES COMPETITION

| 1ST PRIZE | 2ND PRIZE | 3RD PRIZE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 500 | Rs. 200 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES |




Here is a competition which we feel sure will appeal to all our readers. As will be noticed, we have illustrated Indian vegetables which are familiar to all, and form the major diet of this country. Our readers therefore should experience little difficulty in selecting the correct solutions and handsome prizes await those who exercise a little industry and intelligence.

### WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

You will notice that 20 different vegetables have been illustrated. Each of these vegetables is numbered. To further help our readers, we have given a list of 30 well-known vegetables in which the full clues are included. Each of these clues is also numbered. All you have to do is to enter only the number of the clue and against the proper number of the vegetable in the coupon provided. Do not write the name of the vegetable in the coupon. Only give the number. For example Vegetable No. 6 is clearly a Cauliflower. On looking down the list of clues you see that No. 30 Represents Cauliflower, so you enter this number as shown in the coupon.

### RULES.

1 After you have filled in all the numbers in the coupon (only one number for each vegetable) add your name and address, written clearly.

2 Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to

THE INDIAN VEGETABLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.

3 Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.

4 All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 26th JULY, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.

5 Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

6 In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.

7 All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.

8 Results will be announced in our issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 1st August, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

## CLUES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | BRINJAL | 16 | LADY'S FINGER |
| 2 | RADISH | 17 | SNAKE COIL |
| 3 | CABBAGE | 18 | KARELA |
| 4 | LEMON | 19 | PUMPKIN |
| 5 | WATER MELON | 20 | FRENCH BEAN |
| 6 | BEET ROOT | 21 | CUCUMBER |
| 7 | TOMATO | 22 | INDIAN CORN |
| 8 | ONION | 23 | BUTTER BEANS |
| 9 | TURNIP | 24 | POTATO |
| 10 | NOHL KOHL | 25 | CARROT |
| 11 | VEGETABLE Marrow | 26 | PEAS |
| 12 | RADISH BEANS | 27 | MELON |
| 13 | CHILLIES | 28 | SWEET POTATO |
| 14 | TORAI | 29 | SPINACH |
| 15 | CLUSTER BEANS | 30 | CAULI FLOWER |

## ENTRY COUPON

| Vegetables. | Clues. | Vegetables. | Clues. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 11 | |
| 2 | | 12 | |
| 3 | | 13 | |
| 4 | | 14 | |
| 5 | | 15 | |
| 6 | 30 | 16 | |
| 7 | | 17 | |
| 8 | | 18 | |
| 9 | | 19 | |
| 10 | | 20 | |

Name.....

Address.....

# BOMBAY CITY POLICE PROUD OF THEIR RECORD

## Their Fine Spirit Manifest In Controlling Unlawful Congress Activities & Resurgence Of Hooligan Element In Past Year, Says Director Of Information

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The annual report on the working of the Police of the City of Bombay for 1932 is published today. The renewal of the civil disobedience movement at the beginning of the year imposed on the Bombay City Police and particularly its Special Branch, the additional task of controlling the unlawful activities of the Congress and of operating the ordinances promulgated for the purpose. In this task they were wholly successful. The encouragement given by the Congress to lawlessness, however, led in its turn to the resurgence of the hooligan element; there were strikes and small riots; and finally in May there occurred the worst communal riots witnessed in Bombay for many years, the effect of which lasted for months afterwards. The strain imposed on all ranks by the riots was severe and their fine spirit was manifest in the difficulty experienced in keeping men in hospital during the riots when they wanted to be at work. Their discipline and devotion to duty under most arduous conditions form a record of which any police force might be proud.

**INCREASE IN CRIME.**

The main result of these disturbances was an increase in certain types of serious crime such as rioting, murder and attempt to murder and in the amount of property reported as stolen. At the same time there was a decrease, owing to the preoccupation of the police with more serious work, in the number of minor police cases dealt with. With the exception of 1931 the total of crime under the Indian Penal Code compared favourably with the total of any year since 1912.

During the year 87,667 persons were prosecuted by the police exclusive of 1.189 under arrest at the close of 1931 against 92,695 in 1931 and 78.772 in 1930. Of these 80.745 were convicted. The percentage stands at 90.87 against 91.63 in 1931 and 92.18 in 1930.

In 17.021 non-cognizable cases, 19387 persons were involved of whom 6,419 were convicted.

**UNDER ORDINANCE RULE**

Five hundred and thirty-nine persons were dealt with under the Ordinances and 3,566 persons under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The communal riots which broke out in the year under report were responsible for the unusually large amount of property stolen as will be evident from the fact that no less than Rs. 24,88,757 worth of property was stolen during the riots and of this only Rs. 35,479 worth of property was recovered. The amount of property shown as stolen in many cases during the communal disturbances was grossly exaggerated with a view to subsequent claims in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for compensation. If the property stolen during the riots is excluded from the total figures the recovery percentage works out to 19.25, but even this figure compared unfavourably with the recovery percentages for the previous two years, viz., 29.23 and 27.15. Investigation was seriously hampered by the disturbances which kept all the officers on duty in the streets of the city for months.

During the year 2,429 cars, 175 cycles and 122 heavy motor vehicles were registered with a realisation of Rs. 82,504 in registration fees. The total number of motor vehicles running in the city was about 10,550. The fees for renewal of registration of both city and presidency vehicles amounted to Rs. 6,46,298. There were also 6,280 public and private conveyances other than motor vehicles.

Eighty-five persons were killed and 2,305 persons injured in street accidents against 88 killed and 2,567 injured in the previous year. The number of persons killed and injured by motor cars in 1932 was 66 and 1,434 respectively.

The total permanent strength of the police force including officers was 4,120 (against 4,161 in 1931) and its cost was over Rs. 40,00,000. Over Rs. 37 1/4 lakhs of this amount was debitable to general revenues.

The population of the city according to the census of 1931 was 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures was 1 to 13.75 compared with 1 to 12.86 in 1931 and 1 to 15.23 in 1930. The proportion of crime to each police unit was 20.50 compared with 21.71 in 1931 and 18.55 in 1930.

# ACTIVE MONSOON IN BENGAL & MYSORE

## General Rainfall In W. Central India & Konkan

POONA July 13.

The monsoon has been strong in Upper Burma, Assam, North Bengal and Chota Nagpur and active in Mysore in and around the Central Provinces and in Lower Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma. Chota Nagpur, West Central India, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central India, Central Provinces and Malabar; while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab Hills, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, South-East Madras, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Phamo three inches; Diamond Island, Myitkyina and Akyab two; Mergui, Tavoy and Kyaukpyu one and a half; Rangoon one; Amherst and Lashio three-quarters; Tezpur four; Jalpaiguri and Charrapunji three; Gauhati two, Ranchi one and a half; Barisal one; Hazaribagh three-quarters; Dinajpur, Darjeeling, and Silchar a half; Bhopal three; Hoshangabad, Chanda two; Seoni one and a half; Dehra Dun one; Nagpur three-quarters; Nowgong, Akola and Mussooree a quarter; Jhalrapatan a half; Karwar, and Calingapatam two; Mangalore one and a half; Marmagoa and Mercara one; Mahabaleshwar three-quarters; Aurangabad a half; Belgaum, Parbhani, Gadag, Chitaldrug, Bangalore, Cuddalore, Cuddapah and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Monsoon will be active in Burma, Assam, South Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and in and near East Central Provinces, and strengthen in Malabar, Kanara, Mysore and South Deccan. Scattered falls of rain will recur in the Punjab Kumaon Hills.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally moderate to heavy rain is likely in Malabar and Kanara and Konkan during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

### *All India Weather Report*

The following table gives the details of the rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

| Stations. | Past 24 hours. | Since 1st June. | Departure from normal |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allahabad | ... | 7.8 | —1.5 |
| Agra | 0.1 | 11.1 | +5.0 |
| Ahmednagar | ... | 6.2 | +0.1 |
| Ajmer | ... | 9.9 | +4.9 |
| Ahmedabad | ... | 2.5 | —5.8 |
| Akola | 0.1 | 10.0 | +1.5 |
| Amraoti | 0.3 | 9.7 | —0.3 |
| Bangalore | T | 4.5 | —0.1 |
| BOMBAY | 0.2 | 10.7 | —13.3 |
| Benares | ... | 9.9 | +0.8 |
| Chittagong | T | 42.6 | +13.1 |
| Calcutta | 0.1 | 19.2 | +2.4 |
| Cawnpore | ... | 6.6 | +0.5 |
| Delhi | 1.4 | 18.9 | +12.6 |
| Darjeeling | 9.5 | 40.0 | +3.0 |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | ... | ... | —1.3 |
| Hyderabad (Dn.) | 8.6 | 16.2 | +9.4 |
| Indore | ... | 9.9 | +0.5 |
| Jubbulpore | 0.1 | 9.5 | —4.3 |
| Jacobabad | ... | ... | —0.5 |
| Jhansi | ... | 10.2 | +1.0 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | —1.6 |
| Lucknow | 1.4 | 6.0 | —2.7 |
| Ludhiana | ... | 5.9 | ... |
| Lahore | ... | 1.3 | —2.5 |
| Marmagoa | 4.1 | 59.2 | ... |
| Mussoorie | T | 23.8 | +11.6 |
| Mount Abu | 0.1 | 0.9 | —11.5 |
| Mysore | T | 1.2 | —2.3 |
| Madras | T | 1.2 | —2.1 |
| Multan | ... | ... | —1.3 |
| Nagpur | 2.6 | 13.2 | —1.1 |
| Poona | 0.1 | 6.2 | —1.0 |
| Peshawar | ... | 0.4 | —0.3 |
| Patna | ... | 14.7 | +1.9 |
| Quetta | ... | ... | —0.3 |
| Rawalpindi | ... | 6.6 | +2.0 |
| Rangoon | 0.3 | 32.6 | +6.3 |
| Rajkot | ... | 4.1 | —4.1 |
| Ranchi | T | 10.7 | —5.0 |
| Srinagar | ... | 2.7 | +0.3 |
| Sholapur | 2.5 | 7.7 | +1.4 |
| Simla | T | 13.6 | —0.4 |

T denotes a fall of from 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of July 13:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.0 degrees (4.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (2.3 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 199 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.45 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 13.59 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Drizzle.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 15.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 13/7/33. Colaba Point 0.02 in.; Fort 0.20 in.; J J Hospital 0.07 in.; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.00 in.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 10.74 in.; Fort 16.67 in.; J J Hospital 14.74 in.; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 13.82 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932, Colaba Point 30.60 in.; Fort 36.42 in.; J J Hospital 35.78 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931, Colaba Point 21.19 in.; Fort 23.74 in.; J J Hospital 23.37 in.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, July 13.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8 46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.90 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.70 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

# SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 13.

Castalia, Kelly, Karachi.
British Renown, Large, Abadan.
Tanfield, Pottinger, Rangoon.
Andes Maru, Maruyama, Kobe.
Ranchi, Hignet, London.
Orna, Putt,, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.

Castalia, Kelly, Liverpool.
Ormara, Bird, Rangoon.
Alaska Maru, Kuwasaki, Kobe.
Ranchi, Hignett, Kobe.

July 14.

Tottori Marh, Takada, Kobe.

LOADING.

July 13.

Steamer Mantua for London.
Steamer Vasna for Busreh.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranchi:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Ranchi, arrived in harbour on Thursday at (10 am) from London, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, a general cargo and 147 passengers and hence she will sail the same day at about (10 p.m.) for China and Japan ports, with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and 102 through passengers.

S S Castalia:+The Graham T Coy's steamer Castalia, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karaihi, with a general cargo and hence she sailed on Thursday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Renown:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Renown, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Tanfield:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Tanfield, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Andes Maru:—The O S K steamer Andes Maru, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Orna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Orna, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ormara, sailed on Thursday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Alaska Maru:—The O S K steamer Alaska Maru, sailed on Thursday for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru, will sail today for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

Simla.—A government communique says that the Commander-in-Chief nominated Captain H. D Whittick, 7th Light Cavalry, and Captain W. F. N. Sandham, 3rd B N 8th Punjab Regment, to the staff college at Cumberley for the course commencing in 1934.—A. P.

# GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 13.

The local silver market ruled very steady and prices advanced on firm Shanghai closing advices. Shravan delivery opened to-day at Rs. 57/7 and advanced to Rs. 57/13 on improved demand. Gold market was quiet to-day with a limited business.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 57-10-0 |
| Ashad | 57-10-0 |
| Shravan | 57-13-0 |
| Ready Gold | 31-0-0 |
| Shravan | 31-0-3 |

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 12.

Gold Bars fine per oz. £6-4-9.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 12.

Bank Bills, 3 months market rate, 011/2 per cent. to 0-9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day Loan, 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 day's Market Loan, 0-3/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 12.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £15-5/8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.), £133-1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation, £9-3/4.

National Bank of India, £42-1/8.

Funding Loan, 3 per cent., £109-3/8.

Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent., £98-1/2.

Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent., £60.

Indian Stock 3 per cent., Sterling Loan, £66-1/4.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent., Sterling Loan, £78-1/4.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent., Sterling Loan, £106-1/2.

Consols, 2-1/2 per cent., £71-1/4.

War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent., £98-1/4.

Victory Bonds, 4 per cent., £108-5/8.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 13.

Castorseeds May delivery:—Opening Rs. 32/3; highest Rs. 32/4; lowest Rs. 31/12 and closing 32/1.

Castorseeds September delivery +Opening Rs. 30/13/6; highest Rs. 31; lowest Rs. 30/8/6 and closing Rs. 30/12/6.

Linseed December delivery:—Opening Rs. 7/4/3; lowest Rs. 7/3/6 and closing Rs. 7/4/6.

Groundseeds August delivery:—Ovening Rs. 31/3; lowest Rs. 30/8/6 and closing Rs. 30/14/6.

Groundnut seeds February delivery:—Opening Rs. 32/15; highest Rs. 33/1; lowest Rs. 32/4; and closing Rs. 32/9.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 12.

Silver: Sellers holding back.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 18-7/16 |
| Forward | 18-9/16 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 185 |
| Bengal Fine | 180 |
| Bengal F.G. | 175 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 180 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 175 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 222 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 222 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 215 |
| Arvi Fine | 217 |
| Ellichpur Fine | 215 |
| Amraoti-Berar Fine | 214 |
| Khamgaon Fine | 214 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 207 |
| Khandesh Fine | 205 |
| Muthia F.G. | 200 |
| Jalna-Sailu F.G. | 207 |
| Burwah-Sanavad F.G. | 214 |
| Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G. | 216 |
| Bro ach F.G. | 223 |
| Punjab/American | 228 |
| Punjab/American mix | 218 |
| Cambodia | 285 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 215 |
| Compta Good | 225 |
| Bagalkot | 215 |
| Jinja | ..... |
| Busoga | 342 |
| Kampala | 355 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 13.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales | Yesterday | Since 1st Sept. This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 23 | 217.955 |
| Central India | 489 | 200,590 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 238 | 131,654 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 54,807 |
| Berar | 780 | 464,134 |
| Central Provinces | ... | 134,550 |
| Total Oomras | 1,530 | 1,203,690 |
| Dholera | 1,558 | 277,950 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 98 | 7,658 |
| Rajputana | 345 | 81,935 |
| Sind-Punjab | 700 | 104,716 |
| Broach | 22 | 327,149 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 781 | 77,922 |
| Westerns Northerns | 349 | 63,905 |
| Cocoanada | ..... | 13 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 2,247 | 46,575 |
| Persian | ..... | 6,513 |
| American | 654 | 72,088 |
| Egyptian and African | 577 | 134,088 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | 3 | 88 |
| Total | 8,864 | 2,404,289 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 6th July

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 3,885 | 350,625 |
| Japan and China | 2,789 | 1,108,671 |
| Coast Ports | ... | 23,000 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 119,688 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | ..... | 14,388 |
| Total | 6,674 | 1,616,372 |

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 12.

T. T. London on:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Berlin | 13.93 |
| Amsterdam | 8.24-3/4 |
| Brussels | 23.86 |
| Madrid | 39.84 |
| Milan | 62.78 |
| Berne | 17.19 |
| Paris | 85.09 |
| Prague | 112.25 |
| T. T. London on New York | 4.69 |

# AMERICAN COTTON CROP

## Possibilities Favour 9 Million Bales

Bombay, July 13.

Messrs. Bruel and Co., in their report state as under:—

Private cables this morning report the success of the Government acreage reduction plan in America and go so far as to say that the maximum reduction (ten million acres) has been secured. It is further reported that the Western Belt continues to suffer from excessive heat and that the crop in the droughty area is in critical condition.

In the absence of any speedy relief, we see distinct possibilities of a final yield around nine million bales and with consumption definitely on the increase, such a small crop would, despite the very large carry-over, appear to justify still higher prices.

The local market pays very little attention to America or to crop prospects in this country as they are to-day, but this will not be the first occasion on which the Bombay Bazaar has misread the pointers.

With a small crop in America the boycott of Indian cotton by Japan is more unlikely than ever to be continued for any length of time.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 23 |
| Central India | 489 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 238 |
| Berar | 780 |
| Dhollera | 1,558 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 98 |
| Rajputana | 345 |
| Sind-Punjab | 700 |
| Broach | 22 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 781 |
| Western-Northerns | 349 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 2,247 |
| Americans | 654 |
| Egyptians | 373 |
| East Africans | 204 |
| Comilla Burmah and other ports | 3 |
| Cotton total | 8,864 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 9,057 |
| Linseed | 40,409 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 14 |
| Gingellyseed | 682 |
| Poppyseed | 56 |
| Groundnuts | 13,511 |
| Castorseed | 1,531 |
| Rice | 13,219 |
| Myraboilams | 173 |
| Mowraseed | 11 |
| Gram | 1,332 |
| Joowar | 640 |
| Barley | 2,927 |
| Bajree | 1,885 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 262 |

"EASTERN"

QUALITY

DEFIES ALL COMPETITION

EASTERN LEATHER WORKS

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED . . . .

(Tele. No. 41403.) for Comfort and Quality

Showrooms: Near Prarthana Samaj, Junction Bombay, 4.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS : :

FOR SALE

In Various Sizes

At Annas 4 Per lb.

Write to the MANAGER

"Bombay Chronicle"

THEY ARE ENEMIES OF SWADESHI

WHO CERTIFY ANY SO-CALLED SWADESHI ARTICLES BEFORE MAKING PROPER INVESTIGATIONS

or

SELLING FOREIGN AS SWADESHI

Rs. 500/- REWARD

*To the First Man, who proves contrary to all the following:—*

WE SAY

That the Bombay Municipality did not purchase any Rubberoid Waterproofs as Swadeshi.

WE SAY

That there is not a single Factory producing Rubberoid Waterproof cloth anywhere as yet in India.

WE SAY

That Bluffers mislead the Public and sell Foreign Rubberoid Waterproofs as Swadeshi.

WE SAY

That no Rubberoid Waterproofs are certified as Swadeshi by the Maharastra Chamber of Commerce or by the Swadeshi Certifying Board, Bombay.

WE SAY

That we are established in Bombay since 31 Years & never imported any old Waterproofs

Do Not be the Enemies of Swadeshi by helping Bluffers in buying their so called Swadeshi Rotten Waterproofs.

BUY MARROTT'S New Waterproofs, the BEST and CHEAPEST in INDIA

K. C. MARROTT { India's Premier House for New Waterproofs 185/187 Hornby Road, Fort. } BOMBAY.

# SHARPEST ADVANCE IN AMERICAN COTTON

## Extensive Speculative Buying

### SUCCESS OF ACREAGE REDUCTION CAMPAIGN AND DROUGHT

### Market Highly Speculative And Dangerous

There was a fresh outbreak of bullish enthusiasm on Wednesday in the New York Cotton market which resulted in one of the sharpest rise of 90 points.

Latest reports from the U.S.A. cotton belt indicate rapid success of the acreage reduction campaign which in conjunction with one of the severest drought on record in Texas and Oklahoma influenced extensive speculative buying and short covering.

The market at the moment is highly speculative and it is dangerous to follow too rapid upshots. Bullish factors are mostly discounted and it is now advisable to liquidate holdings.

Bombay, July 13.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was active and strong on general buying influenced by absence of rain in drought sections and bullish political news

The weekly weather report issued by the U. S. Agricufture Department stated that the weather was hot and only few light showers were reported in the West. In Texas and Oklahoma crop still makes progress. Crop prospects in Georgia are good. The daily weather report was unfavourable showing moderate rains in the Eastern belt but excessive heat in Oklahoma and Texas. It is said that the present drought is one of the severest on record.

The market opened at a decline of 3 points and immediately the decline was carried further on scattered long liquidation. A decline of 11 to 13 points was recorded which was the lowest level of the day. Reports of absence of rain in Texas induced more buying and prices gradually improved. During the last hour there was extensive speculative buying and short covering on reports of success of the acreage reduction plan. There was scarcity of contracts and prices recorded one of the sharpest advance. From the lowest level reached during the first hour a rise of 105 points was registered. The market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 91 to 83 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 90 points at 11.55c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was strong and closed at a rise of 81 to 83 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 83 points to 11.46c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 to 6 points on good buying meeting with moderate liquidation. The general sentiment was helped by improvement in Exchange. Prices later declined on New York selling. The market closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 6.21d per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 2 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady with somewhat better enquiry and closed at a rise of 21 to 2 points.

ADVANCE TOO RAPID

American cotton market are highly speculative and violent fluctuations in prices are expected. It is reported that the acreage reduction plan is oversubscribed but one must remember that the possibility of acreage reduction was always having bullish effect and to this extent it is no wdiscounted. The other important factor is drought in Texas but the weekly weather report does not show any material damage to the crop. It ies too early to have any reliable idea about the extent of damage done. We have experiences of such drought in Texas and generally the effects are over-estimated. The crop is still in the making and if weather improves, there will be heavy long liquidation. Present prices are not low and the future entirely depends upon the official attitude, we think it safe to secure profits and await further developments. The advance is too rapid and with unfavourable it may be carried further, but market is heavily long and with a small short interests the technical situation is weak.

8 MILLIONS CROP.

Messrs Thos. Smith & Co. states: +

As stated by us yesterday Mr. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, announces the success of the Government acreage reduction plan and the maximum reduction has been secured.

Latest Weather reports indicate absence of rains in drought sections and the crop is reported to be in a very critical condition.

Private estimates state with the maximum reduction of acreage, drought in the West, and weevil damage in the East the eventual yield may not be more than 8 millionbales. In order the supervise the abandonment of the leased areas, Government is reported to have issued instructions to the Ginning Factories to exercise strict control over ginnings.

With continued increase in consumption of American cotton and expanding trade demand, reliable opinions believe we shall see considerably higher prices though violent fluctuations are inevitable.

SPECIAL CABLES—

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. A Norden and Co., New York:—

"Market inflamed by Washington statement acreage plan likely succeed and West Texas drought speculation likely to carry market higher."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 12th instant (5-33 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Renolds and Gibson:—

"Still bullishly inclined but essentially on cotton factors such as increased consumption and probable reduction acreage."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled us as follows:—

9-11 a.m. Eastern belt moderate rains. Excessive heat continues in Oklahoma and Texas. Much warmer. Drought one of severest on record.

12-34 p.m.—Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Excessive heat continues in Oklahoma and Texas. Very unfavourable.

9-17 p.m. New York cables—Weekly Government Weather Report: Weather is hot, only few light showers in the West; in Texas and Oklahoma crop still makes progress; in Georgia good progress, balance of the belt stands off.

Trade taking serious view of drought in the West, also stimulated by favourable Washington outlook acreage Retirement Plan; very heavy buying.

Their New York friends cabled as under:—

Heavy speculative buying on preliminary statement acreage campaign successful; further advance but also profit taking probable.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool—Market awaiting outcome acreage curtailment plan. Weekly weather mainly favourable central east but western drought now one of most severe on record and short staple crop threatened unless early relief.

Liverpool—Market strong. Drought continues. Reported Wallace acreage plan successful.

New York—Latest reports from cotton belt indicates rapid successful completion Government acreage reduction campaign. Secretary Wallace to-day states final results unknown for few days but present indications point to complete success for plan.

New York—Report acreage plan success stimulated general buying. Drought Texas continues.

New York—Secretary Agriculture indicates success acreage campaign. Looks likely to go higher

New York.—Weekly weather report bullish. Drought in the Western belt. Market influenced by acreage reduction expected to be successful. Domestic consumption heavy.

New York—Report of drought in Texas causing anxiety. General business conditions improving steadily. Washington indications are that acreage reduction has been successful.

New York—Advanced owing to large speculative buying. Think advance has been too rapid and doubt if consumer will follow. Strength largely due to statement acreage reduction plan will be successful.

N.Y. October highest 11-74 plus 91 at 3 p.m. Lowest 10.72 — 11 at 10-11 a.m.

N. Y. December highest 11.92 at 3 p.m. Lowest 10.87 at 10-11 a.m.

## Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 12

Following a big rise of 90 points in New York, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 240 for Broach A.-M. delivery but the market opened weak at 8 a.m. at Rs. 238 and prices declined to Rs. 235/8 on heavy long liquidation. Bear operators were awaiting Liverpool advices. There are reports of scattered showers in Gujerat and clouds are thick in the Ahmedabad District.

Later on there was scattered buying which improved prices.

Liverpool market opened quiet at a rise of 29 points against an expected rise of 40 points. The local market remained dull and closed at about the lowest level of the day at 5-30 p.m. as under:

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach J.-A. | 215 | 8 | 0 |
| Broach A.-M. | 234 | 12 | 0 |
| Oomra July | 205 | 4 | 0 |
| Oomra D.-J. | 206 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal July | 167 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal D.-J. | 172 | 8 | 0 |

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 13.

| | Extra Supr-fine | Sup. Fine | F.G. Good | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal U.P. | ... 183 | 179 | 175 | 171 |
| M.G. Punjab | ... 179 | 176 | 173 | 170 |
| M.G. Rajputana | ... 180 | 177 | 174 | 171 |
| M.G. Oomra No 3 | 216 | 214 | 212 | 209 ... |
| M.G. Oomra No. 1 | 223 | 221 | 219 | 216 ... |
| M.G. Oomra No. 2 | 219 | 217 | 215 | 212 ... |
| M.G. Broach No. 2 | ... 223 | 221 | 219 | 217 |
| M.G. Punjab-Ame. | ... 232 | 230 | 228 | 226 |
| M.G. Surat | ... 270 | 268 | 266 | 264 |
| M.G. Rajpipla | ... 270 | 268 | 266 | 264 |
| M.G. Navsari | ... 277 | 275 | 273 | 271 |

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| October, 1933 | ..... 11.70+.87 |
| December, 1933 | ..... 11.90+.89 |
| January, 1934 | ..... 11.95+.84 |
| March, 1934 | ..... 12.10+.85 |
| May, 1934 | ..... 12.25+:83 |
| Middling Spot. | ..... 11.55+.90 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | ..... 11.34+.883 |
| October | ..... 11.61+.81 |
| Middling spot | ..... 11.46+.83 |

New York, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| New York 10-50 a.m.— | |
| October | ..... 10.80 |
| December | ... 10.96 |
| New York Noon Call.— | |
| October | ..... 10.94 |
| December | ... 11.09 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports, 12,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Erports to the Continent 2,000.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELLARIDIS:— | |
| July, 1933 | ..... 7.95 |
| October, 1933 | ..... 8.03 |
| November, 1933 | ..... 8.09 |
| January, 1934 | ..... 8.16 |
| March, 1934 | ..... 8.24 |
| May, 1934 | ..... 8.32 |
| July | ..... 8.39 |
| F.G.F. Spot | ..... 8.30 |

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH.— | |
| Fully Good, (Good Staple) | 5.23 |
| Fine, (Good Staple) | 5.38 |
| Superfine, (Good Staple) | 5.47 |
| C. P.— | |
| Oomra, Good, (No. 1 Staple) | 5.23 |
| Oomra, Fine, (No. 1 Staple) | 5.38 |
| Oomra Choice, (No. 1 Staple) | 5.53 |
| Bengal, Good | 4.22 |
| Bengal, Fine | 4.32 |
| Bengal, Superfine | 4.42 |
| Scinde, Good | 4.32 |
| Scinde, Fine | 4.42 |
| Scinde Superfine | 4.52 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 13

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent GPN Sett. | 82-13 |
| 3 1/2 p.c. GPN cash | 82-14 |
| 4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett. | 97-0 |
| 4 p c 1960/70 Cash | 97-0 |
| 5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett. | 112-14 |
| 5 p c 1945/55 Cash | 112-15 |

TAXFREES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 p c 1955 Mysore | 111-3 |
| 5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore | 109-8 |
| 6 1/2 p c 1935 BDL | 107-12 |

TAXABLES.

| | Rss |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 p c 1947/50 Cash | 93-8 |
| 4 p c 1934/37 Cash | 102-1 |
| 4 p c 1943 Cash | 101-4 |
| 4 1/4 1934 Cash | 102-5 |
| 4 1/2 p c 1955/60 Cash | 103-0 |
| 5 p c 1939/44 Cash | 106-0 |
| 5 p c 1940/43 Cash | 106-2 |
| 5 p c 1935 Cash | 104/8 |
| 5 1/2 1938/40 Cash | 107-6 |
| 6 1/2 p c 1935 T B | 107-8 |

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

| | Rss |
|---|---|
| 4 p c B. P. T. 1974 | 92-0 |
| 4 p c M. Deb. 1974 | 91-0 |
| 5 p c M. Deb 1959 | 104-8 |
| 6 p c M. Deb. 1954 | 114-0 |
| 6 p c K. P. T. 1956 | 114-0 |
| 6 1/2 p c B I T 1037 | 107-8 |

3 p c G P Notes opened at 82/2 and quoted 82/13 at the moment of writing. Tendency firm.

## COTTON STRADDLES

### Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool— October 108 Jany. 93 March 86.

Bombay—Liverpool—Broach J/-Aug 1933 (221)— Liverpool July 6.33 Rs. 54 3/4 at exchange 1/6.

Broach A/May 1934 (239)—Liverpool May 1934 6.51 Rs. 44 1/2 at exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York—Broach A/-May (239)—New York May (12.25) Rs. 45 at 4.76 1/4 Cross Rate.

## ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELS— | |
| July | ..... 14.77 plus 2 |
| November | ..... 15.75 plus 04 |
| January | .....16.04 plus 05 |
| ASH. | |
| August | 13.31 plus 21 |
| October | 12.83 plus 07 |
| December | 12.99 plus 10 |

## HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 12.

Broach July/A opening 211 1/4; highest 211 1 2; lowest 211 1/4; closing 211 1/4.

Broach A/May opening 229 1/2; highest 230; lowest 229 1/4; closing 229 1/2.

Oomra July opening 203; highest 203: lowest 202 1/2; closing 202 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 202 1/2; highest 202 3/4; lowest 202 1/2; closing 202 3/4.

Bengal July opening 164 1/2; highest 164 1/2; lowest 164 1/4; closing 164 1/2.

Bengal D/J opening 172; highest 172; lowest 171 1/2; closing 171-1/2

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

12 noon: "Excessive heat continue Texas and Oklahoma."

9 p.m.: "Market strong rumoured cotton plan over-subscribed excessive temperature west."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 13.

| | 1932-33 | 1931-32 |
|---|---|---|
| F. P. Bales | | |
| Receipts to date 12/7/33 | 875800 | 9955000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 12/7/33 | 12000 | 9000 |
| Exports to date 12/7/33 | 8048000 | 8546000 |
| Stock at Ports 7/7/33 | 3390000 | 3553000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 7/7/33 | 1310000 | 1408000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 7/7/33 | 793000 | 789000 |
| Visible Supply 7/7/33 | 6932000 | 6948000 |
| Quantity in Sight 7/7/33 | 13525000 | 14602000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 7/7/33 | 13388000 | 12844000 |

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 12.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. Spot, sellers 3-25/32.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July, 1933 | ..... | 5.93+.02 |
| August 1933 | ..... | 5.96+.03 |
| September, 1933 | ..... | 5.97+.02 |
| October, 1933 | 6.03 | 5.99+.02 |
| November, 1933 | ..... | 6.00+.02 |
| December, 1933 | ..... | 6.02+.02 |
| January, 1934 | 6.07 | 6.04+.02 |
| February, 1934 | ..... | 6.06+.02 |
| March, 1934 | 6.11 | 6.08+.02 |
| April, 1934 | ..... | 6.08+.01 |
| May, 1934 | ..... | 6.11+01 |
| June, 1934 | ..... | 6-12+.01 |
| July, 1934 | ..... | 6.14+.01 |
| Middling Spot. | | 6.21+.06 |

## MONEY MARKET

### Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 13

B. C. RATE—
T. T. & D. D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING.—
T. T. & D. D. 1|6 1|32.
T. T. 1|6 1|32 Oct.
T. T. 1|6 Nov.|Dec.
LONDON BANKS BUYING.—
T. T. 1|6 3|32.
D. D. 1|6 3|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 July|Sept.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE.—
T T 284 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING.—
T T 282 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING.—
T T 278-1|2 Nominal.
PARIS BANKS SELLING.—
D D 638.
PARIS BANKS BUYING.—
D D 648.
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING—
D D 61 5|8.
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T. T. 83 Nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING.—
60 Days 81 Nominal.
HONGKONG BANKS SELLING.—
D D 98 1|4.
SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING.—
D D 87 1|2.
SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING.—
D. D. 155 3|4.
JAVA BANKS SELLING.—
D. D. 62.
BERLIN BANKS SELLING.—
D D 103 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.74 1|2 12th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|3 3|8 13th inst.
Japan—London 1|2 7|8 13th inst.
London—Paris 85.06 12th inst.
London—Belgium 23.88 12th inst.
London—Switzerland 17.18 12th inst.
London—Italy 62.75 12th inst.
London—Berlin 13.93 12th inst.
London—Holland 8.25 12th inst.
London—Stockholm 19.28 12th inst.
London—New York 4.68 1|2 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-4-10 11th inst.; £6-4-9 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 15|16 11th inst.; 18 7|16 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1|16 11th inst.; 18 9|16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 38 1|4 11th inst.; 38 13|16 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 9|16 per cent 11th inst.; 9|16 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3|4 per cent 11th inst.; 3|4 per cent 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 1 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

## NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot silver | 38 1/4c. |
| July | 38.89 plus 64 |
| Tone: Firm. | |

## SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 13

T T ON LONDON:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous close | 1.3 5/16 |
| To-day's opening | 1.3 3/8 |
| To-day's close | 1.3 7/8 |

## EAST INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool. July 12

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 5.28 plus 04 |
| October | 5.32 plus 04 |
| January | 5.35 plus 02 |

## CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT

### Muslim Awarded Five Years Jail

Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court Sessions sentenced one Yasin Tajmull, a Mahomedan. to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment on the jury convicting of grievous hurt, though the original charge was attempt to murder.

The accused and the complainant Abdul Sakur as also the other persons figuring in the case are dock-labourers. It appears that the complainant was standing near a shop on Frere Road. As he was talking to one Ramsharup, the accused who was a "tindail' came up to the spot and enquired if they were abusing his friend Thakur. Complainant denied the suggestion. The accused then challenged the complainant saying "why do you interfere?" After an exchange of words, it was alleged, the accused took out a knife and stabbed the complainant in the abdomen. The latter was seriously injured and became unconscious.

Mr. Mehta conducted the prosecution, and Mr. N H Jhabwalla defended the accused.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

### Steel Preference Shares Steady

### EXPECTATION OF RS. 5/- DIVIDEND

Bombay, July 13.

Despite a sharp rise in cotton prices, Mill shares remained quiet but steady. Absence of rains is causing anxiety and operators are unwilling to buy mill shares at the moment but with reports of rain a broad demand is looked for. Tata Steel shares ruled very steady and Second Preference shares were quoted at Rs. 90/12. It is expected that the report of the company will be placed before the Directors tomorrow for their consideration and there exists a belief that a dividend of Rs. 5 will declared for Second Pref. shares. If the belief is realised there will be further imrovement in prices. Cement shares ruled very steady. Burmas were quiet but steady. The turnover of business in shares

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 13.

Bombay Dyeing 809:7:5-10;7-4.
Century 250:482;49:47.
Central India 338;37:34.
Colaba 99;100;98;
Crescent 63.
Fazalbhoy 370:67;66-14;67;66.
Kohinoor 171.
New Great 183:2;81;82;81.
Pearl 237:35;37;36.
Simplex 91-14.
Swadeshi 280;77;79;78.
Bundi 24-10;12.
Indian Cement 275.
Tata Steel Defd. 232:33:30;31;27
Tata Steel Ord. 57-8;4;2;6:4;57.
Bombay Steam 287;86.
Bombay-Burma 401;400;97.
Tata Hydro 159-6;58-12.
Andhra 1416-15,18.
Tram. Ord. 140-15;40-10.

was fair. Government securities ruled firm to-day.

Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Bombay, July 13.

Laxmis dropped to 870. Ahmedabad Electrics rose to 150. Andhras improved to 1417/8 to close at Rs. 1412/8. Hydros finished at 158/2. Powers rose to 996/4 to close at 990. Katnis appreciated to 287/8 Burmas eased to 397/8. Telephones started at 88/12 and finished at 85 sellers. Belapurs were in demand at 182/8. New Indias spurted to 24/8. Tata Steel Ordys. advanced to 57/10 to close at 57. Deferreds touched 231/4 and finished at 227/8. 2nd Pref. were steady at 90/12. Cements ruled higher. In the Miscellaneous group Burmas were lower whilst Belapurs advanced. In Telephones sellers predominated. New Indias were in keen demand. Tata Steel ordys on balance closed about unchanged although at the start rates were high. Bombay Dyeings touched 808/2 to close at 804/6. Fazuls were 370 and closed at 366/4 Pearls finished at 236/4 and Swadeshis were steady at 278/12. Nagpores finished at 335 after touching 338/12.

TEXTILE SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 341/4 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 804/6 |
| Century | 247/6 |
| Central India | 334/6 |
| Colaba Land | 98/2 |
| Crescent | 63/12 |
| Dawn | 448/12 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 0-4 |
| Ebrahim Pabaney | 132/8 |
| Finlay | 110 |
| Fazulbhoy | 360/4 |
| Gokak | 125 |
| Hindustan | 1907/8 |
| Indian Mfg. | 1725-0 |
| Indian Bleaching | 192-8 |
| Indore Malwa | 364/6 |
| Kastoorchand | 6-2 |
| Khatau | 78-12 |
| Kohinoor | 170/10 |
| Lakshmi | 870 |
| Morarjee | 490-0 |
| Model Nagpore | 60-6 |
| Mysore | 102-8 |
| New Great | 181-4 |
| Pearl | 236/4 |
| Phoenix | 330-0 |
| Sholapur | 3300-0 |
| Sassoon Silk | 44 |
| Swan | 70-10 |
| Simplex | 91/14 |
| Swadeshi | 278/2 |
| Tata Mills | 30/4 |
| Vtshnu Mills | 1305-0 |

BANK SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of India | 104/12 |
| Baroda Bank | 86/8 |
| Bombay Provincial | 51 |
| Central Bank | 22/4 |
| Imperial F.P. | 1235 |
| Imperial P.P. | 307 |
| Union Bank | 4-6 |

HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Electric | 150 |
| Andhra Valley ordy. | 1412/8 |
| Bombay Tram ordy | 140-10 |
| Broach Electric | 10-8 |
| Karachi Electric | 185-0 |
| Surat Electric | 161-4 |
| Suburban Electric | 123-12 |
| Tata Hydro ordy. | 158/2 |
| Tata Power ordy. | 990 |

CEMENT SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bundi Cement | 24-12 |
| Gwalior Cement | 67-8 |
| Indian Cement | 273/12 |
| Katni Cement ordy. | 287/8 |
| Katni Cement Def. | 1050 |
| Okha Cement | 115 |
| Punjab Cement Ordy | 15-2 |
| Shahabad Cement | 277-8 |
| Shivrajpore | 18 |
| United Cements | 55-8 |

PREFERENCE SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Andhra Valley Pref. | 1215-0 |
| Bombay Steam Pref. | 262-8 |
| Bombay Tram Pref | 74 |
| Central India Pref. | 502/8 |
| Katni 1st Pref. | 115-0 |
| Katni 2nd Pref. | 131-14 |
| Punjab Cement Pref. | 13-14 |
| Tata Hydro Pref. | 121-12 |
| Tata I. and S. 1st Pref. | 157/8 |
| Tata 2nd Pref. | 90-12 |
| Tata Power Pref. | 1252-8 |
| Vishnu Pref. | 632-8 |

DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 p c Andhra Valley Deb. | 107-8 |
| 6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb. | 56/4 |
| 7 p c Sholapur Deb. | 96-10 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb. | 108/4 |

RAILWAY SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 793-12 |
| Amritsar Patti Old | 112-0 |
| Central Provinces | 79-12 |
| Dhond Baramati | 80-8 |
| Gunzerat | 58-0 |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 80-0 |
| Larkhana | 81-8 |
| Mandra Bhon | 75-0 |
| Mymensingh Rebat | 32-8 |
| Mymensing Gtd. | 82-0 |
| Pachora Jamner | 61-0 |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 81-0 |
| Sialkot Narowal | 92-0 |
| Sind Light | 50-10 |
| Tapty Valley | 710-0 |
| Upper Sind Light | 85-0 |

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 180-0 |
| Br Burma Petrol n | 3-1-0 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 397/8 |
| Bombay Burma New | 133/2 |
| Bombay Steamer | 286/4 |
| Bombay Telephone | 85 |
| Belapur Sugar | 182/8 |
| Indian Radio ordy. | 437/8 |
| Indian Radio Def. | 442/8 |
| Indian Mercantile | 40/4 |
| McKenzizes | 61-4 |
| New India Assurance | 24/8 |
| Jupiter Insurance | 11 |
| Oriental Insurance | 2825-0 |
| Vulcan Insurance | 8-4 |
| Port Canning | 652-8 |
| Scindia Steam | 12-8 |
| Tata Construction | 63 |
| Tata I. and S. ordy. | 57 |
| Tata Def. | 227/8 |
| Tata Oil | 23 |

SEEDS.

London, July 12.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f., per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Continent, per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-0-0.

LINSEED.

London, July 12.

Linseed Calcutta (London), per ton, July/Aug. paid & sellers £12-3-9.

Linseed Lapista c.i.f., Hull per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-7-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London), per ton, July/Aug. paid £12-7-6.

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 12.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., July sellers 20/0.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec sellers 21/4-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 12.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels. July/Aug. paid 26.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels. July/Aug. paid 25/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 29/3.

JAVA SUGAR+LONDON MARKET.

London, July 12.

Java Sugar. Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, July/Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/9-3/4.

C. & F. Bombay, July/Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/9-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi, July/Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/9-3/4.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 12.

Spot. 8-1/4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)

LONDON METAL.

London, July 12.

Copper Braziers. £50-3/4.

Yellow Metal. £41-1/2.

Spelter hard Indian Brands. £17-1/2.

Corrugated, sheets 24 Gauge £16-1/4.

Tin English Ingots. £218-1/4

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1933

# NO-CHANGERS' APPREHENSIONS

## Fear, Calling Off C. D. May Lead To Landslide In Congress Influence

### LEADERS' 'IN CAMERA' PARLEYS AT PARNAKUTI

**According to our Special Representative at Poona:—**

**Gandhiji will not speak this afternoon at the Conference as expected.**

**Prominent Leaders conferred with Gandhiji again this morning for about three hours.**

**The main topic of discussions at Parnakuti was whether C.D.M. should be suspended, withdrawn or modified but no decision was taken.**

**Gandhiji will speak at the Conference to-morrow when he will communicate his considered views.**

(From our Special Representative)

POONA, July 13.

Confusion seems to prevail at the Poona Conference. Such has been the position of the No-Changers, after yesterday's speeches at the Leaders' Conference.

The view maintained by leaders who are for the continuance of the movement is that, withdrawal would mean for the Congress losing hold on the masses and carrying on the movement so long.

NO-CHANGERS' DOUBTS.

Another point stressed by that section was that if it was withdrawn, it was tantamount to a confession of its failure. continuance of the Movement even in a mild form would enable the Congress to retain its hold on the masses.

The general trend of opinion is that the Civil Disobedience movement should be continued, till it has achieved its object.

Advocates of continuance of the movement met this morning and discussed the situation in view of the speeches made yesterday. They will speak at the Conference this afternoon.

PARNAKUTI PARLEYS.

Leaders including Sjts. Aney and Ganzharrao Deshpande, Moulana Azad Dr. Alam Mr. Sherwani Pt. Malaviya Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sirdar Sardulsingh conferred with Gandhi at Parnakut this morning for three hours. It is understood the main questions discussed were the position of different provinces. how the movement was carried on before and whether there were volunteers enough to join the fight. Mr. Sherwani explained as to how the movement was carried on in U. P. and the present position of the province. It is understood, he pleaded for the withdrawal of the movement.

Sjt. Gangadharao Deshpande explained the situation in Karnatak stressing mainly on no-tax campaign in Karwar District. As far as Karnatak was concerned the opinion regarding the continuance of the movement was divided.

Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya explained in detail the position in Andhra.

There is not mention either [illegible] position or of deliberations during the deliberations at Parnakuti yesterday or to-day. Leaders will again be meeting at four to continue the discussion.

GANDHIJI NOT SPEAKING TO-DAY.

The Conference which is to meet at one will be adjourned at four till to-morrow.

As expected, Gandhiji will not be making a speech to-day. It is the general opinion prevailant that Gandhiji has decided on a definite course of action aheady and the Conference is called just to sound the opinion of different workers.

Mr. Sastri was closetted with Gandhiji at Parnakuti for about an hour.

It is believed that the Conference will continue its sessions till Friday. Gandhiji will make a speech on that day and explain his position and suggest the possible courses open for the Conference.

## NELSON'S PERSONAL LOG BOOK

### Handed Over To British Museum

**(Special Cable.)**

LONDON, July 12.

Neson's personal logbook with the last entry written by him the day before the battle of Trafalgar has become the property of the nation to be preserved in the British Museum.

The logbook which was recently acquired by Lord Wakefield was formally handed over to the Museum authorities by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at 10, Downing Street.

## AIR MAILS

KARACHI, July 12.

The trans-India air liner "Arethusa" arrived here at 7-53 a.m.

The outward air-mail for London left at 9-35 a.m. —A.P

BOMBAY, July 12.

The air-mail which left Karachi on July 5 was delivered in London on July 11—A. P.

## NON-ARYAN PLUNGE IN GERMANY

BERLIN, July 12.

291 foreign publications been barred from Germany upto present time. Czecholavakia heads list with 74, Austria 48, France 38. United States 12, Britain 4.

In pursuance non-Aryan plunge it be proclaimed that all film directors, assistant directors, cameramen, and sound-expert must prove German nationality and Aryan origin by producing documents identifying grand-parents' religion.—Reuter.

## SILVER AGREEMENT NOT YET REACHED

LONDON, July 12.

No agreement has yet been reached by the eight countries discussing sales of silver but according to Senator Pittman such agreement is near.—Reuter.

## WINTERTON LAID UP

LONDON, July 12.

Earl Winterton as a mild attack of Paratyphoid and is unable to attend the Select Committee before the recess.—Reuter's Special.

## GIRL RESENTS MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS

### Sequel To Attempted Suicide Charge In Thana Court

### MOTION TO EXPUNGE

### Walking Out With Boy Does Not Justify Suggestion Of Love

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 10.

A reference was made to the Bombay High Court by Mr. M. A. Bhave additional Sessions Judge, Thana after hearing a criminal revision application preferred by Kamalabai Sadashiva Chonkar, a 17-year-old unmarried girl, for expunging certain remarks from the judgment of Mr. M B. Kunte City Magistrate, Thana, who had convicted her on a charge of having attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a well, and sentenced her to execute a bond for Rs. 200 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

Mr. Bhave, in the course of his judgment, observed: "The applicant takes exception to the remark of the Magistrate that she and one Narayan Khambekar fell in love with each other, and exchanged letters among themselves. It is argued that the remark is not supported by evidence and if that was allowed to stand in the judgment that would be detrimental to the reputation of the applicant, and would lower her in the eyes of the society.

"It is quite apparent" proceeded the judge "that even assuming for a moment that the boy used to joke with her and tried to flirt with her, that itself would not justify an inference that this young girl was necessarily in love with him simply because he joined her when she went out for a walk. Such an inference ought to be founded on positive affirmative evidence as it affects the character of a young girl belonging to a respectable family."

"At any rate," declared the Judge, "so far as the girl herself is concerned there is no evidence to show that she had fallen in love with Narayan Khambekar, though Narayan might have been making advances and trying to attract her attention."

The Judge, therefore referred the case for the orders of their Lordships with a recommendation that in place of the objected remark, the following words be substituted:—

"The accused was going out for walks, and at the time of going fir a walk, one Narayan Khambekar used to joke with her and send her chits and her brother Waman had reprimanded her on that account on 24th April 1933 and asked her not to go out.

## AUTHOR OF SEDITIOUS POEM

### Nagpur Law Student Sent To Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 12.

Khan Sahib Fazal Kareem Khan, City Magistrate Nagpur, sentenced to-day Mr. Vakil, a law student and author of poem called Sanjeewan published in October last in a journal called Wagishwari to undergo two years rigorous imprisonment on the charge sedition.

In convicting the accused the Magistrate remarked. "No doubt it is not sedition to urge anyone to love his country or attain Swaraj as long as this is done by constitutional means. During the last 15 or 20 years India has been in a state of political ferment and it is well known. several murderers have been executed for terrorist crimes. The hero of the poem Wageshwari is meant to represent persons like Bhagatsing, Dinesh Gupta or other revolutionaries and I have no hesitation in holding the piem as seditious as contemplated by Section 124 (A)."

Mr. M. L. Nevrekar (of Bombay) has come out successfully in the first class in his B.Sc. (Engineering) examination of the Manchester University.

## WORKSHOPMEN DOWN TOOLS

### Perambur Protest Against Discharge Of Union General Secretary

MADRAS, July 12.

The General Secretary, M.S.M. Railway Union has telegraphed to Sir Frank Noyce, Industries and Labour Member, Simla as follows:—

"The General Secretary, M.S.M. Railway Union has been discharged from railway service by the Agent for continuing the General Secretaryship and for no departmental fault.

"The Perambur Workshopmen downed tools in protest yesterday, and have resumed duty on the Unions advice to await Government's action on the application for a conciliation board.

"The Union urges immediate appointment of a Conciliation Board to decide whether Railway workers should be banned from holding General Secretaryship of registered unions".—A.P.

## ITALIAN ARMADA REACHES LABRADOR

### Lindberghs To Greet General Balbo

NEW YORK, July 13.

The Italian armada arrived at Cartwright (Labrador) in twos and threes. Sixteen machines alighted upto 3-10 p.m.. The visibility and weather was satisfactory for manoeuvring. The planes arrived at intervals of 10 and 40 minutes, the first sea plane being sighted at Cartwright at 1-50 p.m.

There are no details of the actual flight.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindbergh arrived at St. Johns, (Newfoundland) and hope to greet General Balbo at Cartwright.—Reuter's Special.

## Dash Of 750 Miles Despite Navigation Difficulties

SHEDIAC, New Brunswick, Jly. 13

Italian air armada arrived at Cartwright, Labrador, at 12-30 (eastern standard time).

The next stage flight is from Cartwrit to Shediac which is a distance of 750 miles frought with many navigation difficulties.

The squadron then made a 500 miles hop to Montreal and thereafter to Chicago.—Reuter.

## FOREST FIRES CAUSE HAVOC

**(Special Cable.)**

HELSINGFORS, July 12.

Gigantic forest fires in the interior of Finland, following excessive drought threaten almost as a national calamity.

Thousands of acres of forest land have been devastated and crops destroyed. The population in areas have been mobilised to assist troops in subduing the flames. Arson is suspected in some localities.

## UNREST IN SRINAGAR

### Protest Against Detention Of Abdulla In Prison

### MUSLIMS OBSERVE PARTIAL HARTAL

### Military & Police Pickets Posted At Various Points

SRINAGAR, July 12.

Owing to misrepresentations of the intentions of the Government regarding the release of S. M. Abdulla there has been some unrest in the city.

The Mohammadan quarters of the city observed a partial hartal on the 10th and a meeting was held at the Shah Hamdas mosque to protest against the detention of S. M. Abdulla in prison. Military and police piquets were posted at various points.

Official assurances have been given by the authorities that the intention of the government to release S. M. Abdulla on the expiry of six weeks from the 28th June has in no way been altered and the situation is now normal.—A. P.

## INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

### Research Facilities Open To Both Sexes

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, July 13.

The changes intended to give an industrial bias, self-sufficiency, and more effectent trading in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore have been brought about, consequent on the Governing Council approving the following proposals:—

The establishment Central Workshop to give compulsory training to all students, and manufacture scientific appliances and apparatus;

Award of scholarships in newly-opened Physics department;

Sanction new courses in Communications, Engineering and Sugar Technology.

OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.

Research work in science at the institute will be no longer confined to students of male sex only, and already Miss Bhaghavat from Bombay has joined the Biochemistry Department. A separate Hostel is to be opened for ladies, and Lady Raman will be the Hon. Warden.

Various economic measures have been adopted to organise funds for new lines of activity.

Sir C. V. Raman is proceeding to Simla about the fist week of August to attend the Advisory Conference of the Council of Agricultural Research.

## MUSLIM POET MURDERED IN BED

LUCKNOW, July 12.

News has been received that Abdul Hakim a renowned poet, was murdered while he was asleep at his Shahjahanpur residence.

No arrest has been made.—A.P.

### SIR H. DRAKE-BROCKMAN DEAD

LONDON, July 12.

The death has occured of Sir Henry Drake-Brockman.

(Sir Henry Vernon Drake—Brockman was born in Madras in 1865 where his father was Crown Solicitor. He secured a first class Law Tripos in 1886 and proceeded to India. He was a member of the I.C.S. and served as Assistant Commissioner till 1890, under-Secretary C. P. till 1892, Commissioner of Excise till 1892-4. He was Divisional and Sessions Judge of Nerbudda 1896-1906, and Judicial Commissioner, Berar 1906-1921 before his retirement.)

LONDON, July 12.

The King has approved that Indian General Service Medal shall be granted with clasps to forces employed in Northwest Frontier in 1930|31 and Burma in 1930|32. —Reuter.

# Mr. Roosevelt's New Trade Move

### Opens Negotiations With Various Countries, Mostly S. American And Scandinavian

WASHINGTON, July 12.

**With the object of establishing new trade relations President Roosevelt has opened negotiations with various countries hitherto mostly South American including Argentine, Chile and Colombia and some Scandinavian countries.—Reuter.**

## SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

### To Try 27 Bengali Youths On Conspiracy And Other Charges

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The Calcutta Gazette announces the appointment of a Special Tribunal to try 27 Bengali youths belonging to different districts of Bengal, but residin in Calcutta under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act in connection with alleged conspiracy, possession of firearms, terrorist activities etc.—A. P.

## MISTRUST HAS GONE

### Viceroy Sees New Era Of Co-operation In Simla Conference

SIMLA, July 13.

The Viceroy, opening the Industries Conference said that eleven years had passed since the last of those conferences was held. Then the work of the Conferences was to demarcate the sphere of action of the Central and Provincial Governments, and there was the fear that the Government of India wished to trench on the responsibility just handed on to ministers, and a natural tendency to mistrust proposals for unified effort."

"But with the passing of years, such fears have, I hope and believe, vanished, and it is a happy augury that the Conference has been convened at the instance of provincial governments."

The Viceroy hoped, however great the degree of independence, the units composing the whole might enjoy, they did not forget that they were members one of another, and success was likely to be achieved only as long as there were common ideals and common aim.

Continuing he said: "I am profoundly convinced that the progress of this country is largely bound up with the growth of its material prosperity. Despite vicissitudes of years since the Montford Reforms, it has been a period of marked industrial progress.

Before conclusion, Viceroy defining the object of the Conference said "We arranged the Conference not with the idea of attempting to direct the policy you should pursue,, but primarily with the object of enabling you to discuss that among yourselves. Most of the items on agenda relate to transferred subjects. We felt—as I know you feel—that the difficulties you are facing might be diminished if you had an opportunity of exploring them in discussion with each other."

Concluding, the Viceroy offered a special welcome to States' representatives whose presence showed apart from any question of constitutional relations, "they feel as we do, the need of co-operation and sense of fellowship, which will, I hope and believe be a mark of the India of the future.

SIR F. NOYCE ON PROCEDURE.

The Viceroy's address lasted for seven minutes. Sir Frank Noyce, President of the Conference then welcomed the members, and explained the procedure he proposed to follow and announced that the proceedings of the Conference would not be open to the press.—A. P.

## SIR S. HOARE SERMONISES

### Calls For United Stand In Economic Area Of British Empire

LONDON, July 13.

Sirs Philip Browne Catto, Geoffrey Clarke, William Currie, Stephen Demetriadi, Alexander Murray, Campbell Rhodes, Reginald Spence, Thomas Smith, Wardlaw Milne, Alfred Watson, Montague Webb, Walter Wilson and Edgar Wood were among hosts at a dinner given in honour of Sir Hubert Carr.

Sir E. Benthall proposing Sir H. Carr's health, paid warm tributes to his services to the European community and read cables of good wishes from a number of European bodies in India.

Sir Hubert Carr replying believed that unavoidable delay in hammering out reforms had helped those working for a rational settlement. He was convinced now that they were entering the final stages and that they were on the right lines for a just settlement.

TRIBUTE TO EUROPEANS

Sir Samuel Hoare replying to the toast of his health proposed by Mr. F. E. James paid compliment to the Europeans in India for the way their case had been presented to the Select Committee. He was glad that they recognised that the world had changed equally East with West. He wished all parties in India and Britain to follow their expamle of adopting the policy of co-operation and drew attention to the problems which were economic rather than political confronting the world. He laid stress in this connection to the value of co-operation between Indian and British businessmen and stressed his belief in a world where almost everything was changing.

It was in the interests of both India and Britain to stand together in the stable economic area of the Empire.—Reuter.

## SIR G. SCHUSTER

### Returning To India By Middle Of August

SIMLA, July 13.

According to the latest information from London Sir Alan Parsons will be returning to India about the end of September, that is one month later than the recent expectation.

Sir George Schuster is expected to be here by middle of August so that certain bills connected with the Finance Department will be proceeded with.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly is not expected to meet till about the end of August.

The Council of State will commence its session on 29/8. There will be non-official business on five days namely 30/8, 4/9, 6/9, 11/9, and 13/9 in the forthcoming session.—A. P.

## LEWANAI FAQIR ACTIVE AGAIN

PESHAWAR, July 13.

Reports from travellers indicate that the Lewanai Faqir is still active carrying on hostile propaganda and trying to enlist sympathies of Sulehnan Khel, which so far, has proved unsuccessful.

Reports received from North Baluchistan state that as a result of a fight between Kharsin Wazirs and Pai Khel Daurs in the hills north of Khar Kamar over grazing rights, two were killed and three wounded.—A. P.

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